PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,893.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9565
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10980
29th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7598	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9565
30th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 415 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favorable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected.
	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MARSILLIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Talt	21st Dec. 1909.
CHERSONESIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SOMONA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Talt	26th " "
CHERSONESA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April "
SOMONA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
MLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Details of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply as above. *Gazette Office*

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 2nd Dec.	9 a.m.	Mandvi
LIMASA	3,171	Fri. 3rd Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 6th Dec.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.

† Or later on arrival of Eastern mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 6th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bassein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 4th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Riguier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,635	Rouffiac	17th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Gaignet	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,139	X.	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,635	Rouffiac	31st Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Masciel	15th Dec. 1909.
Doe. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	13th Jany. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Masciel	10th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 528; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next :—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be :—1st Class, Rs. 703; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

COUTTS & CO., BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
'Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsinga"	4,500	16th December, 1909.
S.S. "Umzumbi"	.....	16th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Maksonjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

YULE-TIDE EXHIBIT OF GIFTS

Select your Gifts at

.. MARCKS ..

and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a

REAL PLEASURE

whether you do it in person or through the post.

MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS

The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.

PLEASE NOTE!

WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.

BOMBAY & POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES AND BILLIARD ACCESSORIES.

BILLIARDS

THE NEW PATENT Automatic BALL RETURNER NOW IN STOCK.

We hold the LARGEST STOCK of BILLIARD TABLES and Accessories, OUT OF LONDON.

Billiard Balls and Cues, our Specialities.

We Supply our No. 1 Design Billiard Table in solid Mahogany, fitted with all the latest improvements, including all accessories and fittings for the Billiard Game only.

Packed Free.

Delivered on Rails for Rs. 1,317.

Price List and Estimates for all designs of Billiard Tables and Accessories Free.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
75, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

'X MAS, 1909.

Orders for CAKES, 'XMAS BOXES, etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings

Full particulars and prices on Application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 833
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

WHAT more welcome Present is there than a hundred or a couple of hundred of **Choice Indian Cigars** for the above occassions?

These can be selected from the following through rates list, which includes Cost, Duty, and Postage with Guarantee for free Delivery at the addressee's Door :—

	Per 100	Per 50		Per 100	Per 50
Light of Asia No. 1	... Rs. 17-0	9-4	Kimbarlies, 4½"	... Rs. 16-8	9-0
B. Bouquets, No. 1	... Rs. 16-8	9-0	Dindigul Torches	... Rs. 14-8	8-0
Dindigul Pearls 4½"	... Rs. 16-8	9-0	U. S. Planters S. F.	... Rs. 15-0	8-4
Dindigul Bouquets	... Rs. 15-0	8-4	U. S. do. No. 1 Plain.	Rs. 13-0	...
Dindigul Pride	... Rs. 14-0	7-8	U. S. do. No. 2 do.	Rs. 12-4	...

☞ Rates of other brands Posted per return on application.

Up-country orders must be accompanied with remittances to Prevent Disappointment and unnecessary delay.

D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. **BOMBAY.**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, at Vellard or Colaba, a BLACK POCKET BOOK, containing Currency Notes and Papers. Finder will be rewarded on returning the same, "W." care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, C.I.E., DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 21st day of July, 1909, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament with three Codicils thereto having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, has been granted on the 8th day of November, 1909, to our clients Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Baronet, and Messrs. H. A. WADYA, JEEJEEBHOY M. WADIA, M. R. VAGIFDAR and F. R. WADIA, the Executors named in the said Codicils, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned as Attorneys to the said Executors, at our office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1909.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors
of the said Deceased.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1909-1910.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 11th December, 1909, and about 15 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the Season.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 5	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady ...	 2	Lady	... Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... ... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 40 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 10 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of Admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Byculla, 5th November, 1909.

RAILWAY BOARD.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of one lakh SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the total number to be delivered by the 15th March 1910 at latest.

The sleepers should be nine feet six inches long ten inches wide, and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian Sal—Deodar or Burmese Pynkado, Western Australian—Hill-Grown Jarrah, New South Wales—Mixed Ironwoods, Tasmanian—Mixed Ironwoods, Queensland—Mixed Ironwoods, Java Teak. } Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each kind of timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian, and Java Teak sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta. Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be filled in and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be SUPERSCRIBED IN RED INK "Tenders for sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of tender and specification can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a BONA FIDE tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security should be sent WITH THE TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Calcutta, the 17th November 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Properties at Jail Road, Doongry Road, and at Chinch Bunder Third Row.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1909, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on the premises, under instructions of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Jiwanbhai Jagannath, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahmanbhai Asur Lalji, and Sukinabai, his wife, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the deeds of mortgage and further charge, dated the 5th November 1904 and 5th December 1906, respectively, the undermentioned landed properties.

All those two pieces or parcels of Farasandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, otherwise known as Doongri Road and at Chinch Bunder third row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and Rates under B. Ward No. 3074, Street No. 710-719, Doongri, and under B. Ward No. 3441, Street No. 26, Jail Road, south and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Jail Road, or Doongri Street, on or towards the west by a footpath, on or towards the north by houses of Messrs. Manekji Nowrojee Seth, and Nusserwanji Dorabjee and on or towards the south by a Hindu temple.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, at their office, No. 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT

ON SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
AT
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
AT 9-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Pianoforte Duet. ..."Hungarian Dance" ... Brahms.
Miss J. PARSONS and Miss NORAH PLUNKETT.
2 Song ..."We Wandered Together."... Brahms.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3 Duet ..."Greeting"... ... ... Mendelssohn.
Miss McCLUMPHA and Miss RHENIUS.
4 Song ..."Angels Guard Thee" ... Godard.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
5 Pianoforte Solo. ..."Nocturne" (Op. 37 No. 2) Chopin.
Miss NORAH PLUNKETT.
6 Duet ..."It is the Merry Month of May" ... ... German.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

PART II.

1 Harp Solo "The Æolian Harp" ... Hasselmans.
2 Song ..."Dorothy May" ... ... Airlie Dix.
Mrs. LARKY BEAN.
3 Handbells. "Blue Bells of Scotland" / "The Minstrel Boy" / "Church Chimes" ... —
Mr. MONGINI.
4 Song ... ... —
5 Original Orchestra...."National Airs" ... ... —
THE PANSY BAND.

Seats Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan of the Hall to be seen and Tickets to be bought at Messrs. ROSE & Co., who have kindly undertaken the Booking.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
OUR STAR PICTURE.
"THE BANK NOTE."
A fine Dramatic Film acted with intense feeling and sympathy by some of the finest Artistes in Paris.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-50. 10 to 11 P. M.

Saturday Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT
will be given shortly to the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY MINTO
and
H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
WATCH FOR THE DATE.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate, MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 6 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts, I.-R. Gabdener 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, by James' Douglas, Re. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o, Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Re. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Re. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Re. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A UNIQUE COLLECTION
OF
RARE JAPANESE ART TREASURES AND CURIOS
CONSISTING OF

Early Satsuma, old Imari and Kutaniware, old Bronze and Brassware, valuable works of carved ivory and Netsukes by known artists, beautiful cloisonne and silverware, rich gold and red lacquered works, old prints, rare shrines and statues of Buddha, specimens of skilled embroidery and needleworks, artistic embroidered pictures, elegant carved furniture and bamboo ware, old Jade and Agate curios and other Works of Art.

(ALL DIRECT FROM JAPAN)

will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 6th, TUESDAY the 7th, and WEDNESDAY the 8th day of DECEMBER, 1909.

Sale at the premises opposite Dady Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, commencing at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), each day.

The Collection will be open for
PUBLIC EXHIBITION
Three days previous to Sale.

The Sale will be without Reserve.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Attention of Collectors is requested to this Sale as the Collection besides containing some rare works of Eastern Arts, includes some precious articles obtained from the Treasures sale held in July last of Count Otani, the Chief Collection of Honganji Temple of Kyoto.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 81, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE collection of Old Chinese porcelain and curios, vases, screens, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd and FRIDAY, the 3rd December, at Forbes Street, below Messrs. David Sassoon's office and opposite the Watson's Hotel in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. Leach and Webonay, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction the following very valuable collection of old Chinese porcelain and curios such as fine specimens of Ming, Kanghi Yung Ching, Kien Loug, Kea King and Tao Kwang in fine colours such as vases, bowls, plates also blue and white, powdered blue Sang de Boeuf yellow, green, etc.

Fine colour Yung Ching porcelain garden seats, etc.

Jade stones, quaint rice bowls, teapots, old porcelain table screens.

Several finely engraved brass screens in carved wooden frames.

Gold inlaid Incense burners, brass vases, snuff bottles and Joss. Also a selection of Tientsin carpets and rugs (assorted sizes).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 11th December at 2 30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, G. I. P. Ry. workshop (Foremen's Bungalow), opposite the Chamarbag, the very valuable and made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing-room suits in 10 pieces, lined silk, one sweet toned cottage piano, almyras, dressing and wash-hand tables, wooden single and double bedstead, tables, tiled top teapoys, China and Japanese vases, ornament, neatly made sideboard, cabinets, marble table, jardiniers, dining-table, dumb-waiters, well carved brackets, table and hanging lamps, jardiniers, flower pots, China matting, carpets, Rugs, Ladies' writing desk, book-case, one lot about 200 garden flowerpots, including the wooden stand pillar and pots, bicycle, etc., etc., the property of C. B. Woolford, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Old Venetian glass ware, old Chinese Silver ware, etc., at the bungalow known as Esmail Habib's bungalow, at Love Lane, Byculla.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
O. C. J.
Suit No. 439 of 1907.
Haroon Tar Mahomed..... Plaintiff
vs.
Moosa Haji Joonus and others.....Defendants

Under instructions from the Receiver, Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahmad, appointed under a consent decretal order of reference in the above suit, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1908, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decretal order of reference as also in order, dated the 8th day of March 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on SATURDAY the 4th day of December 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla, the lots left over unsold on the 27th inst., belonging to the parties of the above suit, consisting of old Venetian gold decorated glassware including one punch bowl set complete with glass and trays, a lot of chandelier, and lamp fittings, old copper utensils, platedware, crockery ware, glassware, a few lots of old Chinese Silverware, one English Clock by McCabb, old Chinese flower pots, and flower pot stands, etc.

The goods will be on view 2 days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the sale premises or from the office of the Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY NO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND, suitable for building chawls and houses situate at De Lisle Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway quarters, Parel, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 5th day of December, 1909, sell by Public Auction at the hour of 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground situate at the face of the Public Road of De Lisle Road, without the Fort in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1000 Square Yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2917, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Public Road, on or towards the west by the property of Wadia Mill, on or towards the north by the property of Bezonji Ignair, and on or towards the South by the property of Anton Munvel Louis.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st December, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

The Sale of the Landed Properties at Chandanwadi Ropa Lane, and at the Village of Chakala, near Andheri, advertised for This day, the 1st December, and To-morrow, Thursday the 2nd December, is POSTPONED for a fortnight.

AUCTION SALE of Paddy and Batty Land at the Village of Pahadee near Goregaum Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Under instructions from Mr. Shamrao Narayen Penkar, Guardian of the Trust of Pundharinath Krishna, a minor, and sole heir and grandson of the late Narayen Balkrishna Kale and by virtue of an order No. 83 of 1909 made by the District Judge of Thana, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, the undermentioned paddy and batty land on SATURDAY the 4th day of December, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T).

All that piece or parcel of paddy and batty land called Dhobiwada, bearing Survey Nos. 90, Plot No. 1 and 2, and admeasuring 3 acres and 35 1-4 gunthas, equalling about 13,200 square yards situate at Phadee turf Malad, District Thana. Zilla Salsette and which is bounded on the North by Dr. Joakim Vincent's land; on the East by Gunput Jeswanji's land and Dhesur Pahadee Road, on the South by Dhesur Pahadee Road, and on the West by Swami Nitya Nanda's land together with mango, guava and other trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

On SUNDAY the 5th Inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, (next to Mr. Bowen's Bunglow), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Winbridge, Breslaw and others, such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirror large sideboard, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, English cabinets, marble and tiled top table and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, clothespress, sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose, windore of lamps, carpets, table ornaments, English jardiniers, China and coir matting, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, alluminium utensils, etc., the property of E. J. Bobis, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 7th December, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasharam, Jeweller's shop and opposite Prince Building, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Devji Canji and others, consisting of dining table, and chairs, sideboard, dinner-wagons, palace pattern drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined Genoa velvet, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble and tiled top tables and teapoys, English palm jardiniers, iron and wodan bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, 8 stop American organ, windproof lamps, table ornaments, handsome rubber-tyred Ralli Cart and rubber-tyred dog cart, etc., the property of A. D. Macropolo, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Properties comprising inter alia, the private Bazaar, called the Virjibhoy Thavar's Bazar, at Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction;
Suit No. 893 of 1908.
Khan Mahomed Haji Vazir,
vs
Tyeb Haji Esmail and others.

Under the instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale in one lot by Public Auction, at the premises, the following very valuable immoveable properties, comprising the said Bazar on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1909, at 4-30 p. m (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.—All that piece of Foraskand bearing Collector's Old No. 302, New No. 13822, Old Survey No 348, New Survey No. 3475, containing by admeasurement 1720 square yards or thereabouts with the market and range of buildings erected thereon, assessed under Ward Nos. 4348 (1), 4348 (2), 4349, 4350 (1), 4350 (2), Street Nos. 132, 134 and 162, 1a, 1, 104-163, and 172 and 1, situate near Byculla Tank in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the West side of Haines Road, and bounded on the north and east by Haines, Road, on the South by a covered drain, and on the west by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, attorneys, for the Vendor, at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1909.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
42, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Offices and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter period as to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	(Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTIRAM'S MANSIONS, Hummum St, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,810

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Cred

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Woods, 2,460 tons, Captain W Hughes, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Coniscliffe, 2,511 tons Captain J C Pottinger arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Porto Ferrio, with ballast.

The R I M S Hardinge, Commander A S Balfour R I M arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, having left that port on 22nd November with Government store.

The B I S N Company's steamer Landaura 2,156 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mauimain via Colombo and Cochin with a general cargo and Mrs. and Miss Lewis as passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons, Captain A. Foreste will sail to-day for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Pagenturm, 3,159 tons Captain Fischbeck will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of York, 4,935 tons, Captain J. MacMillan will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	R I M S Hardinge s	Balfour	Calcutta Nov. 22
	Landaura s	Williams	Maulmain Nov. 13
	Woods s	Hughes	Cardiff Nov. 29
30	Coniscliffe s	Pottinger	Porto Ferria November 10
	R I M S Northbrook s	de Barry	Karachi Nov. 26

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	City of York s	Millan	Liverpool etc.
Dec. 1	Koerber s	Foreste	Trieste etc.

The following vessels obtained their portclearance on Tuesday :—

Steamer Koerber Foreste for Trieste &c.
" Pagentu m Fischbeck for Hamburg &c.
" City of York MacMillan for Liverpool &c

The steamer Coniscliffe for Liverpool &c began to load on Tuesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts left Trieste on the 27th inst., and is due here on the 19th December.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Company's steamer K Rubattino from Genoa is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 5th December evening.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—320 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 2999 cwts maize and 200 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 113 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 95 bales wool, S Sewji; 12 bales wool, J Moolchand; 59 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 210 bales wool, M Ramjidass; 4 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 154 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 63 bales wool, T Chimandass; 69 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 123 bales wool, and 46 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 70 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—6 cwts kuntar stones, Turner Hoare and Co; 23 bales skins R M Kooka; 20 cwts gum myrch and 12 cwts dragons blood, A H Mawji and Co; 8 cases woollen carpet 2 bales woolen numdas, and 12 cases silk cloth King King and Co; 9 bales skins R Mulcobhoy; 4 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales skins, M J Joomanhoy and Co; 10 bales skins H M Suleman; 4 bales woolen carpets, H Noor-Mahomed. 2 bales woolen carpets, S J Tellary; 20 cwts fishmaws, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola; 4 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 180 cwts gum and 19 bundles mats, P Jaishabhoy; 52 cwts gum, Shamji Cheverjee and Co; 120 cwts fishmaws, R Dunoji and Co; 3 bales woolen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 300 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s.—8,001 cwts cottonseed, W Beohar.
Moorfield s.—5,803 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
King Howell s.—1,000 cwts cottonseed, E Oomersey, 1,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuss and Co.
Lady Carrington s.—1,368 cwts bone meal, R C Nanji, 28,012 cwts cottonseed, W Beohar, 195 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji.
Aleppo s.—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Birkhall s.—2,000 cwts linseed, 45,021 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Chyebassa s.—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. 6,003 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri, 2,001 cwts, poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 893 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mossiya s.—35,935 cwts cottonseed and 525 cwts teelseeds Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lydford s.—200 cwts old copper and brass pieces, M Nathoo, 2,000 cwts wheat flour, R K Miller, 202 cwts Bablah, Mehta Bros and Co, 110 bales cotton The Bombay and Co, 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co.
Pagenturm s—1 bale woollen carpets, King King and Co; 110 bales cotton, F P Campbell and Co; 515 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 cwts bone meal C Mody and Co.
Mitsulis s—2,000 cwts mowrasseed, E D. Sassoon and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Germania s—300 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Germania s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 6,002 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.
Koerber s—2 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 1,330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Germania s—3,375 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 bales woolen, carpets, King King and Co; 2 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts teelseed, A Elizabek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Moorfield s—2000 cwts mowrasseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 40 bales cotton, and 85 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 26 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—300 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—150 cwts gum coarse, A H Mawji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Glendhu s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Delhi s—900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Glendhu s—940 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Delhi s—800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

EXPORT.

S S Hopemount 2,105 tons, Commander G D, steamed sailed for Hull on the 30th day of November with the following cargo :—

FOR HULL.

2,000 bags wheat, 1,400 bags castorseed and 20,200 bags cottonseed L Dreyfuss and Co., 1,304 bags cottonseed Sanday and Co., 2,310 bags cottonseed and 6,800 bags castorseed G Bhimji, 650 bags cottonseed H Govindji, 15,020 bags cottonseed W Beohar, 5,412 bags cottonseed and 4,667 bags cottonseed A Khimji, 930 bags bone meal R C Nanji,

FOR DUNKIRK.

375 cwts buffalo horns E Mahmed, 1,500 tons Manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

S S Perbers, 2,444 tons Commander W Hepeburn sailed for Antwerp on the 24th day of November with 1,100 bales cotton and following cargo.

FOR ANTWERP.

2,250 tons Manganese ore R. A. Willice, 168 bales tin clipping Towner and Co, 11 cases cashew nuts C Peraj, 615 bags rapeseed and 3,894 bags linseed, Volkart Bros, 1,231 bags linseed David Sassoon and Co., 2,685 bags linseed Killick Nixon and Co., 6156 bags linseed, 2,668 bags gingelly, seed and 2,463 bags rapeseed L Dreifuss and Co, 2,668 bags rapeseed, 2,464 bags linseed, 2,100 bags castorseed, 700 bags poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co., 1,244 bags rapeseed and 1,000 bags teelseed J Fachiri, 1,231 bags teelseed R P Nanavaty, 600 bags teelseed G Bhimji, 9,997 bags teelseed Ralli Bros, 400 bags myrabolums P Jaishabhoy, 2,048 bags myrabolums W Beohar, 95 bags gum J Nurbheram, 289 bags gum S Cooverji and Co, 23 bales sawri cotton and 337 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons, 300 bales cotton waste C Peraji, 550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 220 cales cotton E Spinner and Co, 110 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co, 55 bales cotton the Bombay Co, and 165 bales cotton Volkeart Bros.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 30.

The disturbance in the South-East of the Bay has increased in intensity and rough seas and rain are reported from the Andaman Islands, while the rainfall has almost ceased and the skies are partially cleared in the South of the Peninsula.

The temperature has fallen in the Deccan and is now normal over the whole country.

Forecast.—Rain may commence on the Coromandel Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in slight excess in lower Sind and normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect at Indore, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar and in excess at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has risen and is now in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·23" of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in large defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and in moderate defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Belgaum is the only station reporting rainfall. Skies have cleared in the northern half of the Peninsula and are only lightly clouded in the southern half. Rough seas are, however, reported from the South Coromandel Coast and weather is probably slightly disturbed off that Coast.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Caledonien" December 2.

Passengers from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Caledonien" on 2nd December at 8 p.m.:—

Agelasto, Mr T
Ahmed, Mr.
Bayley, Sir Chas
Dulousy, Mr
Fendall, Mr R H
Ghosh, Mr
Gander, Mr
Holmes, Rev
Howley, Mr
Hansard, Mr
Judd, Mr
Keno, Mr S
Leicester, Mr
Limboowalla, Mr
Watt, Mr
Mercer, Mr
Manuk Dr and Mrs
Madow, Mr and Mrs
Madai, Mr
Ryan, Mr and Mrs
Ryan, Miss
Scrivener Mr and Mrs and child
Tata, Mr
Tata, Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Witt, Mr and Mrs
Warren, Mr J
Walker, Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Koerber," Dec. 1.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 9, the medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 9, at 11 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9 a. m. sharp:—

Adlen, Revd P
Cant, Mr P A
Calvert, Le Revd H
Cleveland, Col and Mrs D
Constant, Revd A
Carsinath, Mr B E
Fowlds, Mr and Mrs H
Hickie, Revd A F
Hanraken, Mr Th
Kayser, Mr F
Luxmi Narayan Rao, Mr
Lockcomull, Mr S
Meserve, Mr and Mrs H F
Mullen, Mrs French
Mullen, Miss French
Mullen, Miss French
McLenning, Mrs 3 children and infant,
Neafield, Capt V B
Ottens, Mr F
Powell, Lt and Mrs A
Playne, Miss A E
Playne, Mr H A E
Saikhleda, Mrs child and infant
Spencer, Miss E N

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 78 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

The wedding has taken place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, of Mr. C. B. Blabeloch of Messrs. H. V. Low of Calcutta, to Miss Lilian Low, daughter of Captain Low, late of the Indian Navy.

The marriage arranged between Lieut. Michael Kennedy, R. N., and Alice, third daughter of Mr. W. H. Horsley, I.C.S. retired), St. Stephen's Lodge, Canterbury, will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Canterbury, on Dec. 2 next.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

SEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1909.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Buyer's Name.	Tone.
Linseed, Bold	...	Rs. 8-11		Steady.
Linseed, Small	...	" 8 9		"
RAPESEED—				
Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 6 10		Quiet.
Yellow do.	...	" 7		"
Do. Gujarat	...	" 7 3		"
Poppyseed	...	" 9 6		"
Castorseed	...	" 33 12		"
Mowrasseed	...	" 6		Steady.
Maize	...	" 28		"
Groundnuts	...	" 37		Quiet.
Nigerseed	...	" 34		"
Thymeseed	...	" 18		Steady.
Moti seed	...	...		
Mustardseed	...	" 22		"
Lentils	...	...		
Gingellyseed	...	...		Quiet.
Khandesh Howri	...	" 40 8		"
Gulburga do,	...	" 43 8		"
Kalbur do.	...	...		"
Itarsi do.	...	" 43		
White Gin, Bold 95 5	...	" 43 8		
Do. do. do 85 15	...	" 42 8		
Do. do. do 75 25	...	" 41 8		
Do. Mixed 50 50	...	" 40 8		
Do. Gin, Small 50 50	...	" 38		
Do. do. do. 85 15	...	" 41 8		
Gin, Black Seaver	...	" 40		
Do. do. Gadag	...	" 39		
Do. Red Khandwa	...	" 41		
Do. Mexri	...	...		
Do. Yellow Hingenghat	...	...		
Do. do. Secunderabad	...	...		
Do. do. Gujarat	...	...		
Do. Black Kutki	...	" 38		
Do. Ahmedabad	...	...		
WHEAT—				
Choice Pissi	...	...		Steady.
Club No. 1	...	" 40	p. cdy.	
Delhi 70 30	...	" 39	"	
Soft Red Ahmedabad	...	" 36	"	
Hard Red	...	...		
Jubulpore, 70/30	...	" 33	"	
Karachi Pissi 70/30	...	" 38 1/2	"	
Do. do. Red	...	...		
Potta	...	...		
Delhi	...	...		

BOMBAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

METALS.

MARKET REPORT:—

The tone of the market is steady but to-day's price from London for Copper £68 5; market here will decline. In Yellow Metal also there is a drop of 15s 6d; the quotation is £57 per ton. The report of the amalgamation of the different makers is not confirmed but from private advices we learn that there is no probability of a rise in face of such heavy stocks.

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	... ...	21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs. 85 12
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	... ...	21	
		28	
		35	Rs. 48 6
		42	
		49	
		56	

Tin Ingots.

Spelter	S M	Rs. 36 9
	M M	
	J	" 19
	G	
Georgshutte		Rs. 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	" 50 2
Copper Sheetings	... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 62
Yellow Metal Sheetings	... lbs. 14, 16	" 48
	10, 12	" 49

LOCAL YARN.

The following sales were effected to-day. The market was steady and a good enquiry for known qualities of 10, 12, 20 was perceivable. We think market will still advance. The weekly sales from Shanghai are reported of 2,700 bags.

1000 Bombay Cotton No.	12	...	at	6 7 1-2
600 Victoria	"	20	...	at 7 2
800 Assur	"	10	...	at 6 4
200 Indo-China	"	20	...	at 7 4
200 Do.	"	10	...	at 6 4
300 China	"	20	...	at 7 2
500 Moon	"	20	...	at 7 2
200 Crown	"	10	...	at 6 4
200 Western	"	20	...	at 6 14 1-2
200 Ripon	"	20	...	at 7 3
500 David (Fish)	"	12	...	at 6 9

COTTON.

Bombay, Tuesday, 30th November, 1909.

The opening tone of the market was steady and there was a moderate demand from Mills. Exporters to Japan were in the market and were offering for Hinganghat Rs. 260 and for Nagpur Rs. 262, but the difference in price being 2 per cent. no business resulted. Very little business was done for ready. Firms who some time back were buyers are now in the market as sellers, but the general opinion is that market will decline later on, so very little business is done for forward. Marwari speculators did business amongst themselves to the tune of 6,000 to 7,000 bales for March, Broach, at Rs. 278 1-4 to Rs. 278 1 2. Some business was done in Khandesh at Rs. 244 to Rs. 245 by Japan exporters.

The following business was done to-day:—

1400 Bales Bengal	...	at Rs	232-36
500 " Yeotmal	...	"	236
500 " Khandesh	...	"	245/50
100 " Malkapur	...	"	249

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is quiet and the selling rates for T. T. was 1s. 4d. 3-32 whilst for demand it was 1s. 4d. 1-8 at which a little business was done, buyer holding on for better rates. T. T. is available but there was not much inquiry.

Credits were steady at 1s. 4d. 11-32 3 months sight but bills were not freely offerred.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 3/32d
Demand Do.	... ...	1s. 4 1/8
Credits London 3 m/s.	...	1s. 4 11/32
" France "	...	171 1/2
" Marks "	...	139 3/4
30 dys. Hongkong	...	127 1/2
" Japan	... ...	140 3/4
" Shanghai	... ...	176 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

To-day being the settlement day the market was little brisk. Owing to the balance in the banks being high a very large business in the commencement was done at Rs. 94. After a time the bears tried to bring the market down and the rise of 1 per cent. in interest of the Bombay and Bengal Banks gave them an assistance and having no oppositions from the Bulls prices daily declined and the settlement was effected at Rs. 92-14. Taking advantage of this fall those who had cash balance in hand took advantage of the moment and a good business was done. The price for January stood to-day at Rs. 93-3 and the tone of the market was quiet.

SHARES.

The tone of the market is firm; the opening price of Petits was Rs. 3,485 but it went on increasing and closed at Rs. 3,525.

	Rs.
Colaba	1,125
Kohinoor	735
Crescent	93-12
Currimbhoy...	1,025
Standard	1,210
Jamshed	173 1/2
Phœnix	85
Laxmi Cotton	1,586
Framji Petit	1,280
Swadeshi	1,105
Nagpur	1,610
B. B. & and T. Co's. Ord ...	93
Do. do. Preference ...	152
Tapti Railway	425
Prentij Railway	100
Moffussil Press	200
Mammad Press	200
Bank of Bombay	1,400
Specie Bank	53 1/4
Bank of India	67

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 touch	23 7 0
Davids New Landi...	...
Do. Old Lagdi	...
National Bank	24 3 6
Chinese Sheets	...
Chartered Bank	24 1 6
French Bank	24 0 3
Guinea Victoria	15 3 0
Do. Dragoons	15 0 6
Australian	...
Mints' Slabs	24 1 6
Oriental Bank	...

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	62 1 0
17 Penny Ready	62 0 0
Local per tola	0 9 6
Kartig	61 15 0
Mageer	62 5 0

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month. s. d.	Next month. s. d.
Antwerp	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	15 6
Havre	15 6	16 6
Hull	14 9	15 6
Liverpool	15 0	16 0
Marseilles	15 0	16 0
Genoa	15 0	15 6
London	15 0	16 0
Hamburg	15 0	15 6
Trieste	16 0	17 0
Venice	16 0	17 0
Open Ports ...	... 15th Jan. to May	
	Havre & Hamburg... 15	6

LONDON, 29th November, 1909.

The Mails of arrived at Brindisi.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 82 1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·19 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. 98
Berlin Choques on London. 20·46
Bar Silver Spot. 24 1/2+1/16
Do. 2 months hence 24 9/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver. Firm, Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 82 1/4
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1/3 31/32
(Bank buying rate).
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 21st ultimo.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £
Do. Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £
Council Bills—Extra allotments,
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 93
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight 4
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/2
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 5/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Inter st day to day loans 4 1/8
Do. of day market loans 4 1/4

MANCHESTER, 29th November, 1909.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,010 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 Bales, 1,000 calle.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 Bales
Do. Day's Imports 4,400 Bales
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, quiet
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures, quiet
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian, quiet
Tone of Manchester Market steady
Mid Americans 7·7s+6
Egyptian F. G. F. 12 3/8

Cotton Delivery	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Mid. Uplands	7·3 +6	7·33 +6	7·53 +5	7·53 +5	7·1 +2
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
G. O. G.	7·38 +4	7·4 +3	7·33 +4	7·31 +3	

Liverpool Arrivals

LIVERPOOL, 30th November, 1909.

COTTON.

Opening Tone and Prices.

	Easier.	Easier.
Opening Tone		
Estimated Sales	5,000	
Total Imports	59,000	
Future Delivery Prices:—		
Nov.—Dec.	7-46 -7	
Dec.—Jan.	7-46 -7	
Jan.—Feb.	7-49 -7	
Feb.—Mar.	7-5 -7	
Mar.—Apr.	7-51 -8	
Apr.—May.	7-55 8	
May—June	7-56 -8	
June—July	7-55 8	
July—Aug.	7-53 -8	

LONDON, 29th November, 1909.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 43 1/4 same.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months' Dec.-Jan.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Dunkirk
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, sellers, &c., sellers, Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 40 2-4
" " Months Nov.-Dec.
" " Name of Ports Antwerp
" " Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. Sellers Canal.

NEW YORK, 29th November 1909.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 36,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... .
Do. Exports to Continent...	... 9,000
Futures at New York ..... Dec. 14·0 —18	Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. at New York ..... Mar. 14·36 —18	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 14·55—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 3/8
Demand Bills	... 4·8 5/8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 51+1/8
spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14 1/4
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... quiet
Futures at New Orleans ...	Dec 14·23—19
Do. at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14·33—18

LONDON, 29th November, 1909.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs
Months
Buyers, etc.
Tone—
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs 36 1/2
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., sellers,
Tone—quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 1/2 net
Months, Dec.
Buyers, etc. Done.
Tone—quiet but steady
Victorian
Months
Buyers, etc
Tone—
New South Wales
Months
Buyers, etc
Tone—
Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-ship
Do. Months
Do. Name of Ports
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.
Tone—
Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs, C. I. F.
Do. Months
Do. Name of Ports
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.
Tone—
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C. I. F.
Do. Months
Do. Name of Ports
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.
Tone—
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C. I. F.
Do. Months
Do. Name of Ports
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.
Tone—
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,910,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 8/1 sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. and F. India Double Bags 1st marks } 15-9
Months of shipments May-Aug. Sellers
Tone.—Steady.

METALS.

Copper Braziers... ... ... £ 68 1/5
Yellow Metal 6 1/16

The United States Consul at Frankfort reports that a new automatic station announces is about to be tested on the Prussian State Railways. The apparatus is installed in each compartment, and is worked from the guard's van.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—November 24, at Bangalore, to the Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Thompson, a son.

WILSON—November 24, Dharmsala, Punjab, to Captain and Mrs. N. Methven Wilson, Indian Medical Service, a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY,

Standing Committee, 4 10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal Offices, 7, 8·30, and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice sessions, 8 to 9 a.m., General Skating 6 to 8 p.m. and 9·30 to 11·30 p.m.

Maxim: "Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not, for riches certainly make themselves wings.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE CORPORATION.—Mr. Jamseriji Ardasir Wadia, has come forward as a candidate for the Municipal Corporation as a representative of the Justices of the Peace. He has already served on the Corporation for the last nine years.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6·15 p.m. to-day:—

Characteristic
Piece .....The Teddy Bear's Picnic.. J Bratton
Overture .....La Dame Blanche.....Boieldieu
Bell Gavotte...Les Cloches de st Malo...W Blumer.
Selection ..... Reminiscence s of Scotland..C Godfrey
Valse .....Civibribin.....Bucalossi
Selection .....The Geisha.....S Jones
Ein Idyll .....The Mill in the Black Forest..Eilenberg

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.—A meeting of the Dharwar Local Board, writes a correspondent, was held at Dharwar on the 25th November to elect twelve delegates to vote for the election of a Councillor from the Southern Division to His Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council under the New Reform scheme. Twelve delegates were duly elected including the Honble Mr. Rodda, Messrs. Nadirshaw Hormasji Belgaumwala, Ramrao Mallapur Regavendro, Byadi Gurapa Alur, and Rao Sahib Jogleker. The only Mr Rodda stands a candidate from the Southern Division. His nomination has been proposed by Mr. Nadirshaw Hormasji Belgaumwala and seconded by Rao Sahib Jogleker.

DEATH FROM POISONING.—Mr. G. F. Chalk yesterday held an inquest in Keeka-street touching the death of Kahnaji Lakhmidas, aged two years. Deceased was the son of an embroiderer in gold and silver in Keeka street. At about 3 p.m. yesterday he went to his father's shop and while his father and other men in the shop were engaged in their work he went inside the shop picked up a cup in which was kept a solution of oyxide of potassium for the purpose of cleaning embroidery and drank its contents. He then came out with the cup in his hand and showed it to his father. The father snatched away the cup from his hand and the deceased dropped unconscious on the floor. The father picked him up and took him to a medical practitioner. The latter tried to revive him but without success and told the father to take the child home. The child died on the way. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered the Draft Representation to Government regarding the amendment of the Improvement Trust Act.

Mr. Wacha, speaking on the clauses relating to the accommodation of the poor classes, said that he objected to construction of chawls by the Board. He further said that they should request the Government to amend the Act that the Trust should not have the power to build chawls.

Mr. Gamadia objected to the Trust co-operating with mill-owners in building chawls for mill-hands. He however said that the Trust should build chawls for those displaced by their operations.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he could not subscribe to the doctrine advanced by Mr. Wacha that the trust should not build any chawls for the labouring classes. He approved of the erection of chawls in co-operation with mill-owners, as this was the only means by which such chawls could possibly be built without loss. Further discussion was adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D.
Bombay, 1st December.

562.—Detail for the week ending 4th instant.
To-day, Wednesday 1st inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.
Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing picquets &c. Sections 79-92 Comolned Training 1905.
Friday 3rd inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p. m.
563.—Rifle Meeting.—The Programme of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Meeting 1909-1910 has been received and can be seen at Head Quarters. Open Event (All Comers) Match, 300 Yards.
564.—Ambulance Class.—An Ambulance Class will be formed shortly for instructions in first aid.
All those desirous of attending should submit their names to the Adjutant by the 4th instant.
Time and place will be notified hereafter.
As this course is extremely useful the Commandant desires as many as can possibly do so to attend.
565.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing (2nd Period) on Saturday morning the 4th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.
Sunday morning 5th Range is reserved for B Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.
566.—A Class for instruction in Scouting will be formed at an early date, members wishing to join are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by the 4th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING. B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st December.

703 COMPANY-PARADE.

Parades for the week.
No. 1 and 2 Companies.
Saturday the 4th inst. one inch Aiming Rifle Practice at Middle

NOTICE.

The Subscription List for London and Country will be opened on the 22nd November and close the following Friday, and for India will open Monday the 15th and close on the 3rd December.

THE INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL - - - £101,000,

DIVIDED INTO

100,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each. and 20,000 Deferred Shares of 1s. each.

Issue of 90,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each at par.

The whole of which have been underwritten and are entitled to a Preferential Dividend of 9 per cent. per annum, and the right to participate in the surplus profits.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed with the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association and primarily to establish a safe and efficient Motor Taxi-Cab and Touring Car service in Bombay, and the neighbourhood and in such other places in India as may from time to time be thought fit, and to take over the Contract concluded by Baron M. Banyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, with the makers of the well-known Barbin Company "Charron, Limited," for the supply of 200 Charron Cabs and Cars, and all the Contracts hereinafter referred to concluded by Baron M. Banyens in respect of construction of the car-bodies and the supply of tyres, taximeters, petrol and other accessories.

It is intended that the service shall comprise 165 Charron Taxi-Cabs and 35 Charron Cars, and that the cost of the same, fully equipped with Taximeters, tyres, and all accessories, and including transport and duty shall not exceed £330 per vehicle, on the basis of Contracts concluded.

Applications for shares will be received up to the date specified at the Local Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Bombay and Calcutta, where also copies of Prospectuses can be obtained, Prospectuses and Forms of Application can also be had at the Offices of the Company, Wellington Mews Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

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HUNDREDS WORKING IN INDIA.

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With Reasonable Cost.

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NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1909.

LORD MORLEY AND THE BUDGET.

THE Secretary of State for India does not often address the House of Peers on any subject unconnected with his charge, and Lord Morley has, as he says, never done so before. But on Monday he expressed himself very plainly on the Peers and the Budget. The greater the majority in favour of Lord Lansdowne's motion, he thinks the more flagrant will be the political scandal. Be that as it may, we are inclined to think his Lordship tripped when he said that the fiscal question is watched with the keenest interest in India. "If behind the amendment (Lord Lansdowne's motion referring the Budget to the people) there is a new fiscal policy, he did not envy the Government of India which would have to deal with the claims of Indians to have their tariff reform too." We venture to say that no question is watched in this country with less interest than that of Fiscal Reform, and whatever the result of the General Election may be, India will not be moved to agitate for a tariff reform of her own. The despatches of the Government of India of October 23, 1903, settled India's fiscal question for many years to come. As Lord Curzon observed in his seventh Budget speech, at Calcutta in March, 1905, that despatch was not drawn up in a hurry, but with full deliberation, and if the Government of India were invited to enter a conference, the opinions expressed in that despatch would be the basis of the instructions to their delegates. "Our claim," said the then Viceroy, "is not merely that India should have a voice in the settlement of the question, but that in any Imperial scheme there should not be imposed upon us a system detrimental to our interests or repugnant to our strongly entertained and unanimous views." In short, India has a tariff of her own—for the production of revenue not for the protection of industry which she means to retain, and though England and the colonies may offer her preferential terms in case Free Trade is abandoned, she will offer preferential terms to none of them. She must have funds and the import duties will continue to provide them at the expense of those countries which send produce and merchandise to our ports. The triumph of Free Trade, or of Tariff Reform will not affect India in the very least. Of that we may be sure.

It is true that at long intervals attempts have been made to arouse Indian interest in England's fiscal problems, but with very little success. The latest of these was embarked upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Webb, Karachi's representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, an energetic and public-spirited man of whom there are but few in India. But we doubt if he can claim to have made many converts or even to have excited much enthusiasm over the question. Yet he tells us our duty in India is plain and that we must join our voices to those of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in pressing upon the people of the United Kingdom the expediency of modifying their present tariff so as to utilise effectively the many opportunities which the Empire now offers of strengthening, the position not only of Great Britain itself but of the British dominions throughout the world. Mr. Webb wrote a book to propagate his views and we cannot say that his arguments were not forcible, but he was not quite convincing when he urged that it was in India's highest interests to support Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. He made out a good case for Tariff Reform and for Colonial Preference, it is true. He showed that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, so far as England and her colonies are concerned, involves "little or no sacrifice beyond what may be regarded as an abandonment of economic principles no longer sound." But though he argues that so far as India itself is concerned, the same economic principles which regard commerce as the chief source of material, moral and political progress apply as in the case of Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, he has to admit that the practical operation of these principles is at present seriously hampered by local conditions which very largely nullify the effects that are ordinarily produced in the West by State action.

Those local conditions are a much more formidable obstacle to the adoption of a preferential tariff in India than appears at first sight, and we find even its most redoubtable advocate writing: "There would be little use in harnessing the Cauvery, or in manipulating the waters of the Indus, unless Labour, Demand and Capital were ready at hand to make use of the results of the State's work. So, too, with the economic development of India, until education, in its widest sense, has revolutionised the demands of the multitudes and created adequate and efficient labour, together with proportionate supplies of Capital, there is little object in erecting tariff turbines or other fiscal mechanism to stimulate developments for which the country is not yet ready." Precisely; recognition of the great principle of mutual preference in trade would have but relatively little—if any—effect at the moment on the commercial development of India, "owing to the peculiar local conditions now prevailing." And it is no more use trying to interest India in England's or the Empire's tariff problems at the present time than in the flora and fauna of the north polar regions. A new fiscal policy following the General Election will have no interest at all for India, and the Government of India need have no sleepless nights, whatever be the result. If Lord Morley thinks India is watching the fiscal question with the slightest interest he is wrong. On the other hand if the General Election result in a socialistic triumph India will tremble with alarm lest the new Government sent out Mr. Keir-Hardie or Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to succeed Lord Minto.

SCHOOLBOYS AS SETTLERS.

THE ranch opened by Dr. Gray, Warden of Bradnold College in Alberta, for training purposes, is a step in Imperialism which should have far-reaching consequences. It was Dr. Gray who delivered the Presidential address to the Educational section of the British Association at Winipeg and he then, in some measure, foreshadowed what he has now done. "To-day," he said, "we are confronted with the problem of a vast and complicated Empire—great commonwealths, great dominions, sundered from each other by long seas and half a world, and however closely science has geographically brought them together we cannot in soul and sympathy, nor ultimately in destiny, remain attached, affiliated, as mother and children should be, unless we grapple to each other and understand each other in the greatest of all interests—the educational training we give to our children in the one part of our Empire, to make them suitable citizens in another." The new scheme consists of a ranch of about two thousand acres, with a large house attached which will form a training ground where a limited number of boys will be able to gain a practical insight into farming life with an ultimate view to settling in Canada. Wheat, oats and barley will be raised, a large number of stock will be kept, while there will also be courses in practical engineering, carpentry, electric lighting and so forth. The ranch is to be reserved exclusively for those Bradfield boys who are personally known to Dr. Gray and are approved by him. Physical, mental, and moral capacity will all be taken into account when rejection of an applicant is necessary. Moreover, it is pointed out that hard work is the principal object, and that only those who mean to take their places in the ranch curriculum in a spirit of real earnestness will be allowed to join. It will be seen that Dr. Gray does not intend to flood his little corner of Alberta with sportsmen, loafers, or idlers. The Empire has to be considered as well as the boy; and while an objectional idler might be cured by hard work, early hours, and by a strenuous life in general, there is the possibility that he might not, and in that case he would probably contaminate his fellows, and set the whole machine out of gear. The system of training boys at the right age in the occupation they will follow, is so essentially sound that it is good to turn to see how much the training is to cost. For £100, plus travelling and incidental expenses, a boy will receive two years' training in the agricultural and business methods of the country in which he is going to live and work and in addition he will receive board and lodging and will start with a minimum wage of £2 per month. Of course the value of the work he does must be taken into account, but it would be difficult to find any other form of training so cheap and so rapidly remunerative. This is only the individual point of view, but there is the far more important one of sending the best British blood out to the Colonies, and so cementing them to the Motherland and maintaining the unity of the Empire. It would be extremely interesting to know what has been the cost of starting the ranch, but no doubt such facts and figures will come out later, for the experiment will be closely watched and if it prove successful, as it undoubtedly promises to do, it will find many imitators.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN THE U. P.

THERE is a very steady growth in Co-operative credit in the United Provinces, both amongst the rural and urban populations, for with the exception of seed societies, each class has recorded an increase. In urban societies this was as large as from nineteen to forty-nine during the year ending in June last, and this must be considered as entirely satisfactory, though, for really large figures, one must turn to the rural societies which numbered one hundred and fifty-four at the beginning of the year and three hundred and five at the close, not including a few societies which are in existence but have not yet been registered, and deducting fifteen societies whose registration is cancelled. Central and district banks play a large part in the scheme of work, and it is interesting to see how they prosper. The most successful would seem to be that at Rae Bareli, which has a paid up share capital of Rs. 36,300 and a working capital of Rs 2,35 800. made a profit of Rs 10 690 and having paid a dividend of ten per cent., was able to carry Rs. 6,500 to reserve. Other successful banks paying dividends of eight per cent. and over were those at Badaun, Jalaun, Unao, Jahangirabad, Gorakpur, Kosia, Basti, Mohanlalganj, Banki, Bulandshahi, Moradabad and Fyzabad. Amongst the rural population the Raiffeisen type of society is decreasing in popularity in face of the soure system society and this is easily understood. The deep interest taken by Mr. Kumar Maharaj Singh, the Registrar of Co operative Credit Societies, is shown by the minute details, which he observes in guiding the work of different societies. The co operative tie is necessarily stronger and management more democratic in small societies, composed of members thoroughly acquainted with each other than in large societies where the feeling of joint responsibility is weaker and the management tends to fall into the hands of one man. "I have not therefore hesitated to allow and even to recommend," he says "the formation of two or more small societies in one village in preference to one large unwieldly society." It is also of the greatest advantage to have such societies formed in groups and in accessible places where they not only admit of closer supervision but are also able to learn from each other. There appears to be no predilection for caste societies in those Provinces. *Panchayats* are very eclectic in their choice of members and differences of caste among a society's members are no bar to complete harmony The great disparity among members is, however, objectionable and the inclusion of persons of the more powerful castes such as Thakurs, in societies composed of members of humbler castes, is not without its risks.

ARGENTINA A FOOD-SUPPLIER.

THE United Kingdom has been indenting for a long time past for food and drink on other countries. Of these, the United States was the largest purveyor in the matter of foodstuffs. Latterly Argentina has stepped up and has so increased her exports to Great Britain that she this year stands an easy first on the list of suppliers of wheat, maize, refrigerated meat and frozen cattle. The United States have not been deficient in commercial energy or enterprise, but increase in the number of their own inhabitants who must be fed, and last year's hortage of American cattle account for some of the decline in their meat exports. It was, perhaps, fortunate for England that Argentina could supply the deficiency by sending almost double the amount that the United States could afford. Then England had three times as much maize from Argentina as from the States, and four and a half million hundredweights more wheat. There is not much reason for anxiety at this diversion of her custom from one market to another, for Great Britain has a considerable interest in the maintenance of Argentina's well-being. In one way or another in the national, provincial and municipal bonds, in the railways, tramways and other industrial enterprises of the South American Republic, British capital is invested to a value approximating £300,090,000, Much land is owned by Englishmen in that country, and they manage, even where they do not own, many "estancias." Argentina has made such rapid commercial and industrial strides that she is now very near a front place in the busy States of the world. She is fast treading on the heels of Australia and New Zealand in her exports of frozen beef and mutton, and has attracted the attention of the redoubted American Beef Trust. This enterprising combine has pricked up its ears and is on the pounce to seize a large share of the Argentine meat business, if it has not already acquired it.

England looks on at this absorption apparently unmoved and, according to a writer in the *Times*, sees no danger to British meat interests in this departure. But if successful, the Trust would have control of the larger part of the foreign meat supply of Great Britain, not only in peace, but in war-time as well. It might have been possible to cut in and help the great refrigerating companies in the Argentine to maintain their independence but it is probably much too late now. It would not be so easy to repeat the effort that averted the monopoly, by the American Shipping Trust, of the North Atlantic trade. The Beef Trust has in view the control of the Argentine field of meat production and if that be acquired it will be forthwith master of the exports, thence both to the United States and to Great Britain. As Free Trade is still the law in the latter and a high tariff rules in the former country, the Trust can send its Argentine meat to England with a certain prospect of good profits. It will probably rival in the refrigerated meat trade Mr. Rockefeller's command of the great oil-fields of the world. What the oil-king does for crude petroleum, refining, piping and conveying it to markets all over the universe, the American Beef Trust will do for the peaceful cattle, slaughtering, refrigerating, preserving and shipping their joints to distant markets. Meanwhile the Argentine is cheerfully adding to her herds of beef-cattle as fast as may be, and it is just possible that the Trust may find the task too onerous of netting in such enormous supplies of meat.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., to be the Vice-President of his Council.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative of the Chamber to serve in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay resulted in the election of Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne of the firm of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

SPORT THE LEVELLER.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

THE Oxford University Cross-country authorities, are setting an example to all with snobbish ideas which is worth nothing. The Dark-Blues intend entering a team for the National Cross-country Championship, which is a polite reproach to the Southern Association for having resigned from the National Union. Even better is the action of the Oxford men in inviting the Highgate Harriers to Oxford for a team race. The late Cecil Rhodes knew what he was about when instituting the Rhodes Scholarships and it stands to reason that the presence of healthy-minded students, without any "frills" or "side," at Oxford, must tend to break down snobbishness. Every one naturally chooses personal friends of his own stamp and class, but there should be no distinctions on the field of sport. The action of the Oxford men deserves every notice, and it is to be hoped it will do good in other directions. The Highgate Harriers are the Southern Counties Champions and for the most part, the members are of the artisan class, and the action of the Dark-Blues proves them to be broad minded. The contest was a very interesting one, the visitors only winning by 24 points to 31, and also furnishing the first man home. The Cambridge University runners have also been trying conclusions with a London Club, a match against the Ranelagh Harriers at Putney on Saturday, ending in the success of the Ranelagh men by 19 points to 36.

BOXING.

That all the nice things said about Fred Welsh and his remarkable cleverness were deserved, he ably proved at the National Sporting Club on Monday. All the critics were satisfied that Welsh or Thomas, to give him his proper name, was a cleverer boxer than Summers, but some, including the writer, fancied the superior punching ability of the latter would enable him to knock out his rival. It must be confessed that he never looked like doing so, for Welsh was always his master, and far too clever to give him an opportunity of landing a really effective blow. Welsh himself is not a hard puncher, for in spite of the blows he showered on Summers during the 20 rounds, there was no signs of a knock-out. The loser put up a game fight against his elusive rival.

WELSH AND THE FUTURE.

Welsh has set his mind on meeting Battling Nelson for the light-weight championship of the world, and is prepared to put up £1,000 as a side bet. As Britt can claim a win over Nelson, and Summers beat Britt, it would seem as though Welsh is justified in the confidence he feels. If Nelson shows no desire to come here Welsh will probably accept the challenge from Dick Barge, but good man as the latter was ten years ago, the handicap in the way of age, apparently puts him out of court.

NOVEL METHODS.

The manner Welsh trains, would astonish some of the old school, could they see him at work or feeding time. One meal a day satisfies the clever Welshman, and this consists of fruit, vegetables, nuts, eggs, cheese, butter, cream, milk pudding, whole meal bread, and water. It is a big tribute to a non-flesh diet, that Welsh appeared in no way distressed at the end of the contest on Monday, and this should induce athletes to pay serious attention to food reform.

THE CHAMPION BELT.

A few words about the Champion Belt, which Welsh qualified to hold by his victory, may be of interest. It is the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale, and is of gold, studded with diamonds the centre and side plates being beautifully enamelled. It will have to be won three time before becoming the absolute property of anyone, but as Welsh is only 23 years of age, his chance appears good.

CRICKET.

As most people in the sporting world are aware, the M. C. C. team of cricketers for South Africa left Southampton last Saturday. Just before starting, the captain said that bowling was the main strength of the team, as how they performed with the bat, would depend on how the new men adapted themselves to matting wickets. We all recognise that South African cricketers are hard to beat on their own wickets, as P. F. Warner and his men discovered on the last tour. Whether South African cricket has improved since then, we are anxious to discover. For the sake of reference, the names of the tourists are appended: Hobbs, Rhodes, Denton, Woolley, Thompson, Strudwick, Blythe, Buckenham, F. L. Fane, Capt. E G Wynyard, G. H. Simpson-Hayward, M.C. Bird, H.D.G. Leveson-Gower, and N.C. Tufnell. The professionals are worthy to represent England in any test match, but as much cannot be said of the amateurs. The presence of Warner or Jones as captain would have made the prospects more hopeful, as no one can really have much faith in a skipper who declares "the selectors for the test matches during the past season have nothing to apologise for." Apropos of this, the Hon. F. S. Jackson says he has often been congratulated because he did not captain the English teams against Australia in the last series of matches. To them he replies that he might be credited with having some judgment, and that for the life of him he cannot see why a fast bowler was not considered necessary in the Lord's and Oval Test matches, a remark which all good judges agree with.

FOOTBALL.

It is entirely satisfactory that the Football Association now proposes to recognise the Players' Union, to remove all suspensions arising out of the dispute, and to recommend that all arrears of wages shall be paid. In addition to this, the F. A. will strive to delete the rules relating to the wage limit, so that we can now look forward to harmony in the "Soccer" world. Another matter which gives satisfaction, is that the Players' Union is no longer associated with the Trades' Union, for the more football and business are kept apart, the better for the sports.

SWEDEN IMPROVING.

Although England's team of amateurs defeated Sweden by 7 goals to 0 in the International at Hull on Saturday, the score really flattered the winners. The short passing game of the home side puzzled the Swedes, who, however often looked dangerous with their wing to wing passes, the failure to score, being due to lack of steadiness in front of goal. It is pleasing to note how the Association game is progressing all over the world, and it is the most International of all pastimes outside of horse racing.

LEAGUE LEADERS.

Blackburn, Liverpool and Sheffield United had to rest satisfied with divided honours on Saturday, which led to levelling up among the top clubs, four now claiming 17 points, though Blackburn and Liverpool have only played 11 matches as against 12 by Manchester United and 13 by Newcastle. Several of Saturday's matches were unusually interesting and the gates ruled high, six out of the ten First League fixtures attracting an average of 25,000 spectators.

The continued good form of Glossop, makes it look as though this club may win the Second Division championship, and Celtic still holds pride of place in the Scottish table.

RUGBY.

Turning to the Rugby game, the very even nature of many of Saturday's matches was remarkable. London Welsh and Blackheath drew, as also did Oxford University and Harlequins, Cambridge University and The Army, and Leicester and Cardiff. Then we had London Scottish only beating Richmond by 11 points to 10, while Lancashire conquered Cheshire by 9 to 8. On the other hand, Edinburgh University ran up the big score of 55 points to 0 against Edinburgh Wanderers, which points to a game far too one-sided to be really interesting.

THE TURF.

American horses have been very prominent in England this season, and though no very big event has fallen to the visitors, they have met with a fair measure of success. Of the 63 individual winners, no fewer than 42 are two year-olds, and this points to considerable success in 1910. Somehow the older horses, except Ballot, failed to reproduce their best form, and while Sir Martin ran well lately, he disappointed his admirers in the spring. As to the trainers, no more popular American than Joyner has ever visited Newmarket, and the news that he will be staying another season, gives much pleasure to a large number of sportsmen. To return to the winnings of American horses, the total of races secured was 93, and their worth £20,799.

Frank Wootton rode no fewer than 9 winners last week, which raised his total to over the 150 mark He was fairly beaten by his brother Stanley at Lincoln this week however, the youngster on Toison just getting home in front of Frank, who was riding his father's horse Athlete, which had been well backed. Writing about jockeys, Otto Madden has taken Primrose House, Newmarket, from Lord Rosebery, and will start as a trainer there next season.

The acceptances for the Manchester November handicap are not very flattering, though some of the withdrawals may be due to other causes than dissatisfaction. Of those remaining, Old China and Simonson commend themselves to the writer, and both will probably be well supported.

RACING.

Bayardo had a more exercise canter in the Liverpool St. Leger on Wednesday, only one opponent turning out against Mr. Fairie's crack. A more interesting, and at the same time, a remarkable race was the Grand Sefton Steeplechase, in which nine of the eleven runners fell, victory going to the top weight Cackler. A big field contested the Anchor Nursery Plate, in which Rock Lane carried Mr. L. de Rothschild's colours to the fore from a dozen rivals, and fields generally ruled good yesterday. Another good field contested the Liverpool Cup, the starters numbering seventeen. The betting proved a good guide for once, as Santoys and Simon's Pride (born at tens) finished heads apart, while Bridge of Earn, favourite at sevens, was only three quarters of a length away.

IN GENERAL.

Ian Hague has issued a challenge to box any white man in England for a stake of £300 aside.

Diggle beat Harverson by no fewer than 8,480 points in the second heat of the Burroughs and Watts tournament.

Hemery, a Continental motorist, drove a 90 h.p. car at the rate of 127 1-2 miles an hour, for half a mile, at Brooklands this week.

H. W. Stevenson made a beautiful break of 502 on Wednesday, which is second only to Tom Reece's 645 among the breaks of the season.

Cambridge University beat Mid-Surrey in a hockey match last Saturday, but Oxford failed against Rugby.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The delegates chosen by the Mofussil Municipalities and District Local Boards to elect candidates for the Enlarged Councils are saddled with an immense responsibility to both the Government and the public. There is a probability that in voting for a candidate, the intrinsic qualities for such candidature may be overlooked by the delegates. It does not necessarily follow that an astute Municipal Councillor will make a level-headed legislator, nor are the Reformed Councils in need of figure-heads. Government have opened up an avenue for distinction in the new Councils to men of tried loyalty, to men with a healthy sense of the wisdom of assisting the administration, to advance in prosperity, to men who are able to form an intelligent conception of the actual needs of the country. Such worthies will doubtless be found in the Mofussil Municipalities and District Local Boards, and their eligibility to the new Council goes without dispute. But there are public-spirited individuals in the country who have gained distinction by merit, whom Government have been pleased to honour for the simple reason that they have been staunch in their adherence to the Administration, men are open to election, apart from the instrumentality of Mofussil Municipalities and Local Boards. If a choice were to be attempted among them, it would be difficult to conceive a more eligible candidate for election than Khan Bahadur Major D. D. Khambatta, V. D. It would be almost superfluous to recount Khan Bahadur Khambatta's services to Government and the country. He has been honoured by Government so often that his election to the Bombay Council would not rank highest among his honours. He is about the most prominent and popular Parsee in the Deccan to-day. He has served Government for thirty years in the Military Department. He was originally elected for a Khan Bahadurship for conspicuous merit in the Afghan War of 1878-80, a distinction very rare at the time and he was eventually raised to the dignity of a Khan Bahadur for his services in connection with further expeditions from Bombay. He was present at the action at Ahmed Khel for which he received the medal and clasp. His public spirit found scope for activity outside the pale of his military obligation. He was the pioneer of the volunteering movement among Parsees in Poona, Baluchistan and Sindh, and succeeded in inducing Government to admit Parsees as volunteers in these Corps. He himself holds the unique distinction of Major in the Poona, Volunteer Corps, supplemented by the Volunteer Officers' Decoration Medal and he also holds the Long Service Medal. There has scarcely been a public movement in Poona with which he has not been identified, and his association with the Deccan Club has been the means of strengthening the bonds of unity between Europeans and Indians, and of which Institution he has been Secretary for 19 years. He is a prominent member of the Mahableshwar Municipality. In every phase of public life, he has displayed an active spirit. He has been a member of the Poona Cantonment Committee for many years, and during that time he served on several Special Committees including Plague Duty, having been specially appointed by Government. His Masonic attainments are many and varied, and he holds the highest Masonic distinctions and can attain in the Mofussil. He is Secretary, Treasurer and Trustee of several Parsee charitable institutions. He understands the conditions of the country thoroughly.—Yours etc.,

F.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of the Managing Committee of the Indo-British Institution, we beg to make an urgent appeal to the public of Bombay for funds to enable them to carry on the work of educating, clothing and feeding the children in this Institution and to continue the good work which it has done during the past 70 years. There is no need to state here the objects and aims of this Institution as they are so well-known; but we may briefly mention that the aim of those responsible for its management is to train and fit for a future life of usefulness the children of English or Eurasian parents who are unable to pay the fees of more expensive schools; and also to provide a home and a sound education for those children who are fatherless, or destitute of both parents. The large majority of the boys and girls at present in the schools belong to the two latter classes and have to be entirely provided for. The balance with the Honorary Treasurer at the end of October was only Rs. 1-12-4 and even then he had borrowed from a Special Fund Rs. 44, so that in reality there was a deficit of Rs. 42-3-8. The average expenses each month amount to Rs. 1,600 and the usual receipts are under Rs. 1,000. Our Government grant is not due until February next so that we have to find Rs. 600 per month for the month of November, December and January, over and above the usual donations and subscriptions. This does not take into account the clothing of the children, and an additional sum is urgently needed for this also. The boys especially are very sadly in need of new suits. One very generous subscriber has kindly promised us the material for new khaki suits, but of course they will require making, and there is urgent need of white suits for Sundays, as well as other clothing for both boys and girls. We place these facts before the public in the earnest hope that they will gladly do what they can to help these little ones who are so much in need of sympathy or support. There are, of course, many other calls upon you for help at this time of the year, but we feel that none have a greater claim than the children for whom we appeal.—Yours, etc.,

H. HUMPHREY,
Honorary Treasurer,
JOHN B. GLASS,
Honorary Secretary.

Indo-British Institution, Bombay, November 13.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a representative of the Association to serve in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay resulted in the election of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy of the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

COLONEL FLEMING officiates as Deputy Surveyor-General vice Colonel Hodgson, on leave.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

SPEECH BY LORD MORLEY.

The Eve of the Vote.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Speaking, in the House of Lords this evening, Lord Morley remarked that it was the first time he had addressed their Lordships on any subject not connected with India. Lord Lansdowne's amendment, he said, assumed the power of forcing a penal dissolution and tended to change representative supremacy into an oligarchic non-representative supremacy. It deranged the whole financial machinery of the year and was equivalent to a repeal of the Septennial Act.

Nobody believed that the Lords were asserting popular rights, and their action would expose them to a charge of straining the Constitution as champions of the rich against the poor.

Lord Morley denied that the Government had no mandate from the electors, who must acquiesce in the action of their own representatives who were acquainted with the whole facts and arguments. A referendum, he declared, would tend to weaken the sense of responsibility of the House of Commons.

Referring to the charge that the Budget was Socialistic, Lord Morley said he was a strong individualist, but if Socialism was the only alternative to the horrors and miseries of the present industrial system, he would be a Socialist. He was convinced that these Socialistic experiments would leave a fertilising residue of good. The larger the majority in favour of Lord Lansdowne's amendment, the more flagrant would be the political scandal.

He did not suggest that the Budget would ring about the millennium, but it was certain not to bring pandemonium. The fiscal question was watched with the keenest interest in India. If behind the amendment there was a new fiscal policy, he did not envy the Government of India, which would have to deal with the claims of Indians to have their Tariff Reform too. To-morrow's vote, said His Lordship, would be the first step in a very angry and perhaps prolonged battle.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

In the Lords' debate last night, Lord Rothschild declared that the Budget would undermine credit and destroy confidence, and thus impair the resources on which every Chancellor relied.

Lord Middleton and Lord Ampthill denounced the Budget, and Lord Reay, Lord Swaythling and Lord James of Hereford defended it. The last-mentioned emphatically declared that the Lords had no right to reject the Budget and they would suffer for taking an unconstitutional step.

Lord Curzon is expected to speak to-day if he has recovered from his indisposition.

Much comment has been provoked by the absence of Lord St. Aldwyn (formerly Sir M. Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1895 to 1902) during the entire debate.

LATER.

A meeting of the Cabinet is being held to-day and it is expected that Mr. Asquith will go to Sandringham to-morrow.

Lord Curzon comes to London to-day to speak in the House of Lords.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

African Disputes Settled.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Reuter wires from Berlin that the Anglo-German Agreement has been signed, settling the differences in connection with the boundaries of Uganda, German East Africa and the Congo. The details are kept secret pending the negotiations with regard to the Congo.

There is no truth in the statement made by the *Deutsch Ost-Africanische Zeitung* that the Agreement enables the Cape to Cairo Railway to be constructed through the British territory.

TENNIS IN AUSTRALIA.

Americans Beaten.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

A Sydney telegram states that Australians have won the Davis Lawn-Tennis Cup, defeating the United States. The Australians won every set, both singles and doubles.

THE BRITISH NAVAL INCREASES.

Important Construction Started.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The improved Dreadnought, the "Orion," of 23,000 tons with a speed of 21 knots, and the cruiser "Lion" of the super-Invincible type, with a tonnage of 26,000 and a speed of 28 knots, and with an armament equal to that of the Dreadnought type, were laid down to-day.

COTTON AND UGANDA.

The Greatest Field of the Empire.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

At the conference at Manchester yesterday, between the Council of the British Cotton-growing Association and Sir Hesketh Bell, the latter described Uganda as the greatest cotton-field of the Empire. He believed that the yield during the next decade would increase tenfold. He regretted that British traders were being elbowed out by foreigners.

The third forecast of the Burma cotton crops for the current year shows a decrease of 8,000 acres compared with last year.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT SHIRAZ.

Governor Flees for Safety.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Reuter wires from Teheran that a riot has taken place at Shiraz in consequence of an unpopular execution. The Governor has been obliged to flee for safety.

FRENCH NAVAL IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

French naval estimates amount to 371 million francs, an increase of thirty-seven millions which will be chiefly devoted to guns, personnel and construction.

ADMIRAL LORD FISHER.

Retirement Certain.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The *Times* to-day confirms that Lord Fisher will retire early in 1910 and that Sir Arthur Wilson will succeed him.

KING MANUEL IN PARIS.

Strike of Electricians.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Electricians of the Paris Opera struck last evening for higher wages, threatening that lights would be extinguished if demands were not complied with. The management were obliged to yield, it being gala performance in honour of King Manuel.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

A Prince's Compliment.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Speaking at the Banquet at Bremen in connection with a launch of the "Thueringen" Prince Eitel Frederick toasted the navy which was becoming more and more the vehicle of the German Imperial ensign which had won honour and renown wherever it had flown on the seas, whether in joyous festivities or serious work of war.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Melbourne telegrams state that owing to employers refusing to raise wages of slaughtermen, Victorian Meat export trade is threatened with paralysis.

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Colonel Thesiger of the Rifle Brigade has been appointed Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Fighting in the Mohmand Country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Frontier reports state that Mohomed Alikhan of Nawagar recently attacked the Safi tribe on the Mohmand border as a year ago they refused to pay him revenue. He was unsuccessful in his attack and lost several men, killed and wounded and both sides are believed to be preparing for further warfare. The Mohmands are indulging in tribal quarrels and the Parakzai Dar are preparing to send their women and children into British territory. Further advices state that a large consignment of arms smuggled via Bunder Abbas is now being sold in the Khitali Ghalzai country. The Amir has granted a general amnesty to those families who were reported to Turkistan in the late Amir's reign and they have been allowed to return and settle in their own homes.

PLAGUE INVESTIGATION.

Interesting Experiments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The report submitted to the Government of India by the Central Provinces Government, is published containing particulars of important experiments conducted by Captain Fowler, I.M.S., Captain Morrisons, the Special Plague Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants Ashraf Ali and Alone at Akola, Akot and Telhara in the Akola district and Khamgaon in the Buldana district, in consultation with the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces and the Senior Member of the Plague Research Commission, Bombay, to ascertain whether plague persists in rats during the period of abatement of human plague. These experiments went on from May to August last, some fourteen thousand rats being examined microscopically. As the result the Central Provinces Government report that it may safely be concluded that the four places in which the investigation was carried on are not foci in which plague exists or persists during the abatement of the disease in mankind. While the investigation was in progress Plague broke out at a village named Ghusar and Captain Fowler found undoubted evidence of the disease in the rats sent to him from this place for examination.

CALCUTTA "WEEKLY TIMES."

Editor and Proprietor Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The Editor and Proprietor of the Calcutta *Weekly Times* was to-day fined Rs. 15 for failing to register.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, NOVEMBER 30.

Hem Sen and Upendra Chakravarty of Madhyapur, Vikrampur, arrested in connection with the running train dacoity have been released on a bail of Rs. 300 each.

Bail has also been granted by the District Judge to Hemendra Ahar and Kamini Bhaveharjee and others convicted in the Narayanganj stabbing case.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to the Keddah Operations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, KARAPUR, NOV. 30.

Their Excellencies reached the Kheddah Camp yesterday afternoon. The camp is pitched on the top of a knoll, overlooking the river and beautiful undulating country, where dense bamboo forest is broken by patches of cultivation. Soon after the arrival the party repaired to an enclosure on the river bank where they watched the boat upon the other side. The scene was picturesque in the extreme, in the distance the weird cries of the beaters and the sound of horns rang upon the evening air. As dusk drew on, the torches of the line flickered into view. At last the crashing of the jungle grew nearer and with trumpeting and shrill cries the herd of elephants splashed into the water. They were headed by a row of tamed elephants in the stream and marched in single file straight into the stockade which had been prepared for them. The trap door fell and fourteen elephants huddled themselves together in the first terror of captivity. The skill with which the operations were conducted merits the highest praise. The captive herd was left for the night within the enclosure and early this morning the process of securing the wild animals began. Several trained elephants entered the stockade and held up the larger elephants while their feet were tied up by the skilled men who entered the arena. The smaller animals were noosed round the neck and led off to the river where they exalted in a bath and swim. By nightfall all the captures had been accounted for. The party also wandered round the larger Kheddah where close on one hundred elephants had been captured. The proceedings throughout were entirely successful and reflect the greatest credit on the management of what has been one of the most interesting days in a varied tour.

TRIVANDRUM, NOV. 30.

The Viceroy who arrives at Madras on the 6th December will be met by the Ruling Chiefs of South India. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, Maharajah of Travancore, one of the biggest Native States under the political control of Madras Government, left for Madras last night to visit the Viceroy as the latter was not able to accept the Maharajah's invitation to visit his State. The Maharajah reaches Madras on the 6th December and has a large troupe of officers and followers in his camp. His Highness returns to Trivandrum on the 20th December.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Special Concession to Mr. Bannerjee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The *Statesman* understands that at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal an intimation has been conveyed to Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee that the restriction provided by the regulations for election to the Reformed Councils will be removed in his case, should Mr. Bannerjee be desirous of standing as a candidate for the Imperial or Bengal Legislative Councils.

The nomination papers of the candidates representing the Bengal Landholders and Mahomedans for the seats on the new Imperial Council were scrutinised at the Bengal Secretariat on Monday afternoon. The following is the list of the candidates:—Bengal Landholders: Sir Bejoy Chand Mahtab, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan and Maharaja Monindra Chandra Nandi; Mahomedans: Moulvi Shamsul Huda, Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg, Mr. S. Kamral Huda, Mr. Najim ul-Huda, Khan Bahadur Sura-ud-Islam, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Huk Shah, Nirzeda Mahomed Bukhyar Shah, and Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jubbar. The candidature of Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah for the Imperial Legislative Council is proposed by Nawab A. F. M. Abdur Rahman and seconded by Shamsul-Ulama Moulvi Ahmed.

Sir Maharaja Bhagawanriprasad, Sing of Bulrampur was unanimously selected to represent the taluqdars in the Provincial Council. The elected were garlanded and groups of members present was photographed.

Sayid Raza Ali is the candidate from the separate Muslim Electorate to represent the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Division of the United Provinces.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 30.

A general meeting of the British Indian Association, held here this evening elected Raja Partab Bahadur Sing as Taluqdars' representative in the Imperial Council. He was proposed by Sir Raja Ali Mahomed Khan and seconded by Sir Raja Tasaduq Rasul Khan. The proposal was passed unanimously.

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 30.

The following nominations for election, by the Municipalities to the Punjab Council have been received up to date:—

Cis-Sutlej group:—Nominated at Ferozpur.—Khawja Gul Mahomed, Lalas Kashiram and Jagannath; Central Group—nominated at Lahore,—Gaupat Rai, Maulvi Fazldin and Rai Ramsaradas; nominated at Amritsar.—Khan Bahadur Yusaf Shah, Rai Bahadur Gopaldas. Nominated at Jullundur.—Raizada Bhagatram and Davichad. Western Group.—Rai Bahadur Harichand and Seth Adamji Mamoji.

Yesterday was the last day for receiving the nominations of representatives of various bodies for election to the enlarged Bombay Legislative Council. From the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was the only candidate and he was declared duly elected. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Chimanlal H. Selavad were the only nominees from the Indian Commercial Chamber and the Bombay University representatively and were declared duly elected respectively for those bodies. Their names will be formally submitted to H. E. the Governor-in-Council for assent.

TROOPS TO SOMALILAND.

127th Baluchis' Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 30.

The 127th Baluchis left Poona by two special troop trains to-night for Bombay en route to Somaliland. They were played out by the Bands of the Northamptonshire Regiment, the 114th Mahrattas, the 30th Carnatics and by the Pipers of the 12th Pioneers. They left amid ringing cheers from the large assembly on the platform. Earlier in the evening General Barter, Commanding Poona Brigade, inspected the Battalion and in bidding them good-bye, said that the garrison was sorry to lose such a fine regiment. The officers who left with the regiment were Lieut-Colonial Fowler, D. S. O., in Command, Major Mannie, Major Southey, Major Hulsberg, Captain Dyke, Lieutenants Harvey, Kelly, O'Neill, Davis, Belli, Baivar, Witherall Lake. Lieutenant Anbesh remains behind in and charge of the Depot.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Dinner at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Brother Scots celebrated St. Andrew's Day with the customary dinner in the Town Hall this evening. The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham was in the Chair. There was a large and representative gathering of gentlemen, both non-officials and officials. But the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice were unavoidably absent.

Mr. Graham, Chairman, made a long speech, in which he dwelt upon the political situation and urged that fanatics and madmen must be hunted and there must no sparing of every available means to extirpate this dastardly form of crime. Continuing he said it is in this respect, too, that a vast majority of Indians absolutely fail in their duty to the State in that they will make no effort to support the hands of justice in its endeavours to catch and punish not only the perpetrators of these crimes but also those who skulk behind them, and too cowardly to openly proclaim themselves the irresponsible and easily influenced school boys of the country as catspaws in their criminal propaganda, with the goal of personal aggrandisement. Mr. Graham dwelt on the modification of laws of Evidence and said: "Personally I think it is very imperative that some thing should be done to simplify procedure and to ensure that those caught practically red-handed should not escape their due punishment owing to some small technicality in that procedure not having been complied with or some immaterial flaw having occurred in the collection of evidence against them."

Mr. Graham made some important remarks on the subject of the sedition movement. "It was only a few days ago on the one of the inauguration of the Reform Scheme for which His Excellency the Viceroy has worked so hard and unsparingly for the last three years that a dastardly attempt was made on his life and that of Lady Minto by one of these miscreants. Everyone here tonight, I know entertains a feeling of deep thankfulness that attemptenterily failed and everyone must sympathese with His Excellency's feelings of disappointment. When, after all he has tried to do for the people of India a man should still be found capable of even conceiving such an act. His Excellency in his speech at Baroda the other day, expressed a hope that an enter nation might not have their character blackened by the acts of a few fanatics and in this hope we all heartely concur.

After cordially welcoming the Reform Scheme and dwelling upon inadequate representation of non-official European element he said:—"The scheme even its most ardent supporters must admit, is a merely an experiment and until it has fully justified itself there must be no question as to its present finality and until the experimental stage is long past and any doubts that may now exist have finally been set at rest, our utmost endeavours must be directed towards preventing what has been done being used merely as a stepping stone for further concessions for which the country is in no sense prepared. Any such further concessions made in haste might well meet the beginning of the end of the British Raj, a calamity greater than this thinking India cannot well conceive." He, in conclusion, referred to trade depression and the providential escape of Lord and Lady Minto at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Norman McLeod proposed the Guests of evening and eulogised the services of Mr. F. L. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police. He said:—"It may not be out of place to mention a matter in this connection which has always been a surprise to the man in the street, and that is why should not the highest appointments in connection with the police be open, in fact, reserved for that service. Surely a man who has spent his life in a particular service should be one most capable of guiding it in the right direction. I do not for a moment think that I mean to suggest that these appointments are not filled with credit and ability. Far from me be any such intention, but I do suggest that if we are to expect the highest standard of efficiency in any service, the highest appointments must be available to that service. There is no greater incentive in this world to a man in whatever profession he may take up than to realise that from the lowest rung of the ladder as with the soldier he carries the Marshal's baton in his knapsack."

SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY.

THE annual Installation commemoration of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, last evening, advantage of the occasion being taken to celebrate a St. Andrew's Festival. Most Wor. Bro. Col. R. H. Forman, Most Wor. Grand Master of A. S. F. I., presided, and there were also present Most Wor. Bro. Sir O'Moore Creagh, Dist. Grand Master of the Punjab. Right Wor. Bro. F. C. O. Beaman, Right Wor. Bro. R. Woolcombe, H. H. the Maharajah of Vijianagram, Khan Bahadur Darashah Cuichgar, Right Wor. Bro. W. C. Anderson, Right Wor. Bro. C. B. Robinson, Deputy District Grand Master, Bombay, and about 150 others.

After the business of the Lodge had been transacted, the company adjourned to a sumptuous banquet served in the spacious banqueting hall. The principal speakers were Colonel Forman, Mr. Justice Beaman, Right Wor. Bro. C. B. Robinson, and W. C. Anderson and Wor. Bro. the Rev. J. Cameron.

The loyal and obligatory toasts were duly proposed and responded to, Mr Justice Beaman making a most humorous speech in proposing the health of the Most Wor. Grand Master. The toast of the pious memory of St. Andrew was entrusted to Wor. Bro. the Rev. J. Cameron. An excellent musical programme had been arranged, to which members of both the English and Scottish constitutions contributed.

NEW GIRLS SCHOOL FOR KARWAR.

Opened by Lady Muir-Mackenzie.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, NOVEMBER 30.

The foundation stone of the New Girls School at Karwar to be named after Bai Kuvarbai, the wife of the well-known Municipal Commissioner and Abkari Contractor, Mr. Dadabhai Ratanji Baliarvala, was laid by Lady Muir Mackenzie yesterday evening under very auspicious circumstances. The ceremony was highly interesting, especially as the gracious presence of Sir John Muir-Mackenzie and other European gentlemen and ladies added great charm to the occasion. Mr. Dadabhai has benevolently consented to spend more than Rs. 3,000 for the construction of the school building. He and his amiable and public spirited wife Bai Kuvarbai, have further promised Rs. 150 for a Ladies Library in the school building when it is completed. The whole of Karwar feels thankful to the donors whose gifts promise to be fruitful of great results in the future.

BARODA'S GREAT LOSS.

Death of Dewan Romesh Chander Dutt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, NOVEMBER 30.

Dewan Romesh Chandra Dutt, C. I. E., expired at 2 o'clock this morning.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The *Empire* refers to the late Mr. Romesh Chander Dutt as one of the most distinguished of India's sons and personally a genial and unassuming Bengali gentleman of the modern school. A public funeral is to be accorded to him.

BARODA and the Gaekwar have to mourn the death of their Dewan Romesh Chander Dutt, C.I.E., a Bengal Civilian, who died in Baroda early yesterday morning. His work as Prime Minister of Baroda, has been of too brief a period to form a just estimate of its merits, but it is certain that, had he been spared, his administration would have proved of great benefit to the people and the State. His work as Revenue Minister of Baroda from August 1904 to July 1907, was greatly appreciated. During his administration of the Revenue department, great encouragement was given to industries and industrial enterprises, and State competition with private companies was abolished. Mr. Dutt's life has been a record of steady work and noble ambition. It is a record of varied and many-sided successes achieved by firm courage, tenacity of purpose, unflagging industry, and true devotion to his country. All through life he must be regarded as an administrator, a patriot, and a man of letters. He has left behind him several works on Indian questions which are generally appreciated by his countrymen.

Born in 1848, Mr. Dutt had observed sixty-one years of progress that this country has made, a period during which many events of a momentous character occurred. He belonged to the Dutt family of Rambagan, Calcutta, and received his early education at the well-known Hare School, and later at the Presidency College. As a youth of twenty years, he won his laurels in London at the examination for the Indian Civil Service, securing the third place in the order of merit.

On his return to India in 1871, Mr. Dutt took up the duties of an Indian Civil Servant with an earnestness which won him the admiration of even the most conservative English administrators. During his long service of twenty six years he had charge of some of the largest and most important districts in Bengal, like Burdwan with its population of a million and a half, and Backergunj with its population of two millions, and Midnapur and Mymensingh with their teeming millions and conflict of races and creeds. He was a typical District Officer and enjoyed the full confidence of both his superiors and of his subordinates, of Hindus and of Mahomedans, and of the Zemindars as much as of the ryots. So well did Mr. Dutt succeed in his task that the Government did not hesitate to place him in executive charge of a district. The experiment was most successful. He eventually became Divisional Commissioner of Burdwan in 1894. Three years later he was transferred to Orissa. The Government recognised Mr. Dutt's service by conferring on him the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. The Marquis of Ripon sent for Mr. Dutt and expressed his high approval of the latter's work. "I sent for you," Lord Ripon remarked on that occasion, "as I wished to see you and know you before leaving India, your work should be known in England; the fitness of Indians for high administrative post, would not then be questioned."

Mr. Dutt belonged to that early band of Civilians, who made it their duty to learn the history and literature of India first-hand from its original sources. The names of Sir William Muir and Sir W. W. Hunter, not to speak of others, stand out prominently amongst them. Mr Dutt's literary activities date from the time he was a young district officer. His first literary venture was the Bengali Novel "Banga Bijita," which was published in 1874. Coming under the same head may be mentioned his three other historical tales and the social novel "Sansar" and "Samaj" which was originally published in 1885 and offered again in an English garb under the name of the "Lake of the Palms" in 1902. "The Slave Girl of Agra," which appeared only the other day in English, was one of the four historical novels written by Mr. Dutt in Bengali. These novels now occupy a niche of their own Bengali literature together with Mr. Dutt's translation of the Rig Veda. The translation of the sacred book was published in 1885, and won the approval of the late Professor Max Muller. The deceased took a very prominent part in the drafting of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 as his advice was of much assistance to Lord (then Sir Antony) Macdonell who had charge of the Bill. Mr. Dutt was a recognised authority on economic questions relating to his native country, and his "Economic History of India" which treats of India under British rule shows the mastery of the subject which won him a place in the front rank of Indian politicians. Early in 1886, Mr. Dutt, accompanied by his wife and children, sailed for Europe. The summer was spent in England and later on Mr. Dutt travelled on the Continent. On his return from Europe, he once more took up his duties at Burdwan, but ill-health compelled him to take furlough again in 1893. He visited Europe for the third time and on his return founded the "Bangiya Sahitya Parishad," or the Academy of Bengali Literature, now one of the most flourishing and useful literary institutions in India. In 1897, Mr. Dutt retired from the Indian Civil Service after service of twenty-six years. The next seven years Mr. Dutt spent mostly in England. Twice within this period he came to India, once to the Lucknow Congress of 1899, and again in 1902, but most of his work during these seven years, literary and political, was work done in England. He was appointed Lecturer on Indian History at University College, London. He also co-operated with Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Mr. W. C. Bannerjee in all endeavours for the reform of Indian administration. But Mr. Romesh Dutt never lost sight of his literary pursuits. He issued his metrical translation of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana in the Temple classics series. On Mr. Dutt's return to India, his "Open Letters" to Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India, attracted considerable notice.

On leaving Baroda as Revenue Minister, the deceased intended to retire from public activity, but he was called upon to serve on the Decentralisation Commission. All through the summer and autumn of 1908. Mr. Dutt was in London and took an active interest in the scheme of reforms which Lord Morley was preparing for India. He returned to India in March 1909, but after only a few months' rest, he rejoined work at Baroda; and on the last Dussera Day was invested by the Gaikwar, at a public ceremonial, with the robes and jewels presented to a Prime Minister of that State.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

Arrival in Bombay.

His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of India, accompanied by Captain A. B. Lindsay, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain H. E. Medlicott, A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay yesterday by the R. I. M. S. "Northbrook," from Karachi, and landed at the Apollo Bunder shortly after 11-35 a.m. At about 10-45 a.m. Major-General J. C. Swann, C.B., Commanding the Bombay Brigade, Colonel R. H. Forman, Principal Medical Officer, Major W. Ewbank, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain C. F. Dobbs, Brigade Major; Captain Gwynn, R.A.M.C., and Captain G. A. Sullivan, A.-D.-C., to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay entered the R. I. M. launch "Bee," proceeded on board the "Northbrook," and escorted His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh, ashore. Lieut Warre, R.N., Flag Lieutenant, was also present at the Apollo Bunder, representing His Excellency Rear-Admiral Slade. As His Excellency stepped ashore, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival in Bombay. His Excellency, after shaking hands with those present, entered a carriage and drove to Government House, Malabar Point, where he will remain during his stay in Bombay. He was escorted by the body guard of His Excellency the Governor.

MR. OGDEN, Chief Auditor, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, proceeds Home next spring.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Prize Giving by the Governor.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the St. Xavier's High School was held in the School's Hall, Esplanade Cross Road, last evening, His Excellency Sir George Clarke presided at the function and gave away the prizes.

INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION.

The annual report of the school was read by Father Martin as follows:—The number on the rolls during the year was about 1,350, which is slightly less than that of last year. Owing to the welcome increase in the higher standards, the numbers of the lower standards had to be curtailed; and in consequence, over 200 applicants had to be turned away from our doors for want of room. We hope, however, by next year to increase our space so as to meet the ever-growing demand for admission. The work of the school has not been interrupted by any stirring event—which is perhaps a thing to be thankful for. Of the 56 students sent up for the Matriculation Examination only four failed and 54 were successful; 6 of them obtained places amongst the first 50 and 5 prizes and scholarships of the University were carried by St. Xavier's. For this year's Matriculation Examination 77 students have been presented out of 88 and there is every ground for expecting equally good results. In the School of Arts Drawing Examination 25 received a 1st Grade and 4 a 2nd Grade Certificate. Several boys sent specimens of their work to the Exhibition of the Central Provinces and Berar held in Nagpur, and one of these obtained a Diploma and Medal for a physical relief-map of India. The good conduct of our pupils during the year deserves every praise—although there is nothing new in saying this. No incidents has occurred to mar the friendly feeling which has always reigned between masters and boys and amongst the boys themselves—which is the more appreciable if one considers the mixture of races in the School. In view of recent incidents we might add that the "political" atmosphere of the School has remained unbrokenly serene. The School-Orchestra continues in a flourishing state, and has on several occasions helped by its harmonious strains to enliven the monotony of school-life.

His Excellency the Governor then gave away the prizes. Among them the following were principal ones:—

Prize for Good Conduct and Application in the Upper Schools, presented by the Most Rev. Mgr. H. Jurgens, D.D., Archbishop of Bombay, and the St. Xavier's Silver Medal to Cecil Becarro.

The Ripon Prize.—For Regular Attendance, Good Conduct and Application for Non-Christian Scholars in the Upper Schools, to Sourendra Pathak.

Prize for Good Conduct and Application in the Lower Schools, presented by Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Sons to Vincent Pereira.

Prize for Good Conduct and Application for Non-Christian Scholars in the Lower Schools, presented by Mrs. Radnabai Atmaram Sagoon to Bezonji Kombatta.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then addressed the assembly. The Governor said:—

Father Martin, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was my wish to have been present at the Prize Giving Ceremony of this important High School at this time last year, but that could not be. I am very glad now to be able to redeem my promise and to have this opportunity of saying a few words of appreciation of the good work which is being carried on by the fathers in Bombay. This is not the first time I have presented prizes at an institution dedicated to St. Xavier. Some years ago I had the pleasure of visiting a St. Xavier's College in far distant Australia where the conditions differed as widely as possible from those of India. There were, however, some points in common between the two Institutions. At Melbourne, I was much struck with the good spirit which prevailed between masters and boys and with the successful results of the education provided.

The very brief report which has been read seems most satisfactory and encouraging in all respects. This High School has been just 40 years in existence. It began with 300 pupils; it now has 1,350 pupils, and only want of space which, we have been told, will be remedied next year, stands in the way of a considerable increase. Judged by the test of passes in last year's Matriculation Examination, the standard of education here appears to be remarkably high, and I hope that equally good results will be attained this year.

I have heard with special pleasure of the good conduct of the boys and of the friendly feeling that exists between them and the masters and among themselves. Nothing is so important as that the teacher should be the trusted friend of the pupil. Instruction which begins and ends in the class room is deprived of its highest possibilities. Now that education in India has assumed great proportions and is increasing every year, we cannot reproduce the old relations that so happily existed between the Guru and his disciples. It is all the more necessary that every one who is engaged in the honourable profession of teaching in India should realize his responsibilities and should seek by inspiring affection and confidence to develope the characters of the boys and girls who will be leading citizens of the next generation, and on whom more than upon Government the progress and prosperity of the country must depend. To every teacher in the Presidency I should like to say this: Win the affection of your pupils as the first condition of worthily discharging the trust imposed upon you. Share in their pleasures as well as in their work. Set them a shining example of courteous manners and of chivalrous conduct. Whatever your nationality, make them feel that they have your full sympathy. These may be counsels of perfection; but we cannot place too high ideals before us in ruling our lives and I am profoundly convinced that the future of India depends mainly upon the development of character, which is the essence of true education. It is a hopeful sign that, in this High School, where boys of several races and of different religions intermingle, cordial mutual relations exist. A school is a nation in microcosm, and it is only by the breaking down of prejudices and the assimilation of ideals that India can attain to the nationhood which all her true friends must desire.

THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.

The report tells me that the political atmosphere in St Xavier's School has been "unbrokenly serene." This is as it should be in the interests of the boys and of Bombay. I wish that it could be universally understood that the orders of Government as to the non-participation of students in political movements were issued out of kindly regard for the welfare of the students themselves and earnest solicitude for the well-being of the Presidency. We desire to protect our students from disturbing influences which must gravely interfere with their educational progress. And on the other hand nothing can be more disadvantageous to the future of a country than that its boyhood should be imbued with ideas which may become fixed, long before they are able to form judgments for themselves based upon knowledge of facts and justified by the experience of mankind.

I congratulate you Father Martin and your Staff upon the marked success that St. Xavier's High School has attained and I may point out that its existence and that of the College is due to the disinterested labours of the Fathers who have left their own country and devoted themselves to the cause of education with the object of ministering to the needs of India.

AS A FRIEND NOT A GOVERNOR.

And now I want to say a few words to the boys not as a Governor but as their friend who has had many and varied experiences. The drama that is to be performed is entitled "The Triumph of Courage" and believe me that courage, in the highest and truest sense, will always triumph over the worst ills of life. Courage implies self-reliance without which great careers cannot be achieved and great nations cannot be built up. True courage is invariably found in association with good manners and chivalrous conduct. The really courageous boy or man will always show tenderness towards the weak and helpless, and will be generous in his thoughts and actions. Highest among the qualities which the word embraces is what we know as moral courage—the courage which forces us to do what we think right against the opinions of those whom we may wish to please and forbids us to acquiesce in wrong because it may appear to be the popular course. I greatly fear that the conditions of modern life are not wholly favourable to the development of moral courage and I think I discern signs that this inestimable virtue tends to become rarer. I trust I am wrong, for assuredly the nation in which moral courage weakens is doomed to decay. Every one of you boys has opportunities now and will have greater opportunities hereafter of showing true courage. In proportion to the measure of your possession of this quality will be your personal success in life and your power of doing good in your generation.

In conclusion I congratulate the winners of the prizes to-day, and I hope that you will become happy and prosperous citizens of India and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar proposing a cordial vote of thanks to His Excellency for taking the trouble to go there that evening and for the hearty words which he had addressed them in general and to those who had identified themselves with this institution in particular. He was afraid he would be taken for repeating a mere commonplace instance when he was saying that in His Excellency this Presidency had not only an able statesman of European reputation but also one of the most eminent scholars and educationists. This was not a commonplace but a sincere statement as similar sentiments were shared by the people of this Presidency. Recently the educational problem had been one of the most important problems with which statesmen, Government and other public men were called upon to deal, and child culture and child nurture led along the road of the progress of humanity. He asked the assembly to join in passing a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor.

The vote was carried amidst loud applause and the boys of the scene I performed "The triumph of courage." An English drama in three acts, which was exceptionally well done, considering that the actors were but young students, playing a piece in a foreign language. The two principal characters, played by two Parsees, Messrs. Madan and Mehta, were very well portrayed and the former especially displayed histrionic ability which might be turned to excellent use in native drama.

BENGAL LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Inspection of Coal Mines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S CAMP, NOV. 30.

This morning the Lieutenant-Governor and party visited two coal mines which are worked entirely under Indian management. The first one is owned by Babu P. C. Roy, the second, the North Barkar Coal Company, by Babu Bepin Behari Bhose, Honorary Magistrate of Purulia. His Honor went down the incline in both the mines, a somewhat serious subsidence which occurred some months ago in the close proximity to the north Barakar Coal Mine was pointed out and the advisability of leaving barriers to prevent the percolation of water from one mine to another was discussed in some detail. His Honour then proceeded by a motor, kindly placed at his disposal by the Raja of Jheria, to Jamadoba Colliery Syndicate.

A visit was first paid to the patent screen for loading coal direct from the pit head into railway trucks during which the coal is automatically sifted. This method is undoubtedly a vast improvement on the old hand loading styles. In connection with this the endless wire system for the haulage of trucks out of the pit was an interesting feature. The party then trolleyed over to the new filter tanks which have been installed for providing pure drinking water to the native labour working on the concern. The water is pumped from the Damodar River about two miles distant. The filtered supply is then pumped to a reservoir at the highest convenient point from which it is distributed by means of about 30 stand pipes throughout the district. A large number of "Dowrahs" or Pukka buildings for the housing of the miners have lately been erected and every effort is being made to better the condition of living of the employees.

A CALCUTTA SEDITION CASE.

Appeal For Trial by Jury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

At the High Court this morning before Justices Stephen and Carnduff, Mr. A. Chaudhuri moved on behalf of the printer of the *Hitabadi* newspaper for a transfer of the sedition case against him pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The grounds urged were that this was eminently a case fit for trial by a Judge and jury and that the articles in question were written in extremely colloquial Bengali and were full of allusions which required a careful explanation. The Chief Presidency Magistrate ought not to take upon himself a trial of this kind. Counsel then read articles and pointed out the difficulty of properly rendering them into English. In conclusion counsel urged that the main point in such cases was not only that justice should be done but that justice was felt to be done. Did their Lordships think that in this case justice should be felt by accused if the case were tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who was a European and was not conversant with colloquial Bengali. Counsel next cited the Tilak, Bangabasi and other sedition cases which were tried by a jury. Their Lordships reserved orders till tomorrow.

THE PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

A Lahore telegram states that a remand of fifteen days has been granted to the prosecution in the Patiala sedition case. Appeals are being made for funds to defend the case by a committee of the leading members of the Arya Samaj.

Regarding the Patiala sedition case the *Tribune* says:—The Special Tribunal should not have proceeded to decide the question of remand without compelling the prosecution to produce some evidence at least of the guilt of each accused before remanding him to further custody or refusing him bail. We are loathe to say one word concerning the Maharaja himself. We recognise that His Highness has grave responsibility lying on his young shoulders for the security of his territories and due conduct of his administration; all that we must say is that if there is any truth in reports that His Highness summoned Judges of the Special Tribunal to confer with or to give directions on the subject of remand, His Highness has not been well advised by those who counselled him to take this step. His Highness will is undoubtedly law in his State, but by creating a tribunal under his orders His Highness must be taken to have conferred ordinary original jurisdiction on those courts and it would, to say the least, be

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Handsome Gift to Relief Funds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask the favour of your publishing in the columns of your paper the accompanying letter which I have received from Mr. R. J. Tata? Mr. Tata's action, which sheds new lustre on the great name he bears, should serve as a standing example to our countrymen, and I am sure it will put fresh heart and hope into those brave men and women in the Transvaal who are sacrificing practically their all to uphold the honour of India. With the failure of the London negotiations, the struggle enters on a new phase which will very probably be its last phase. So far as Mr. Ghandhi and the other passive resisters are concerned, they are determined to win in this struggle or perish. Shall not the Mother-country, for whose sake all this suffering is being undergone, recognise her responsibilities in the matter and come to their assistance? Mr. Tata's example needs to be widely followed and that without delay.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. GOKHALE.

"My dear Mr. Gokhale,—I have read with deep disappointment and regret the news that the negotiations for a compromise on the Transvaal question have fallen through, and that Mr Ghandhi has left for South Africa to resume the struggle. It is a struggle of which the people of this country have every reason to be proud. I have watched with unfeigned admiration the undaunted and determined stand which our countrymen in the Transvaal, a mere handful in numbers, have made and are making, against heavy odds, and in the face of monstrous injustice and oppression, to assert their rights as citizens of the Empire and as freemen, and to vindicate the honour and dignity of our motherland. The ruinous sacrifices which men, mostly of very modest means, are cheerfully making in this unequal struggle, the fortitude with which men of education and refinement are ungrudgingly submitting to treatment ordinarily accorded to hardened convicts and criminals, the calm resignation of men devotedly attached to their homes, to cruel disruption of family ties, and the perfectly legitimate and constitutional character of resistance which is being offered and which is in such striking contrast to the occasional acts of violence and crime which we deplore nearer home all these to my mind, present a spectacle of great nobility of aim, resoluteness of purpose and strength of moral fibre with which we Indians are usually not credited. I have been following with close interest the proceedings of the public meetings that are being held in this country to give expression to our feelings in this matter; but it seems to me that the struggle has now reached a stage when our appreciation of it must take the form, not merely of expressions of sympathy, but also of substantial money help. And I cannot help saying that it is with some surprise and disappointment that I see that no steps have, so far, been taken to collect funds for the purpose. This is, however, a matter for those who usually take the lead in such affairs. For myself, I feel I should lose no more time in doing my duty by our brave, and suffering brethren in the Transvaal, and I have therefore great pleasure in enclosing a cheque for Rs. 25,000 which I shall feel obliged by your forwarding to Mr. Ghandhi, the money to be spent in relieving destitution, and in aid of the struggle generally.

INDIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual meeting of the above Association was held at 95 Prince Edward Street, Durban, on Saturday, the 30th October. The following report was submitted by the acting Secretary, Miss C. Sigamoney, and confirmed:—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I present the First Annual Report of the Durban Women's Association, on behalf of the Hon. Secretary.

The annual meeting in terms of the rules should have been held during February last, but as you are well aware that the work of the Association was suspended during October last, as one of your Vice-Presidents, Srimati Sowbagyammal (Mrs. V. R. R. Moodaly) and your Secretary R. Goonarathinammal left for India. From its very inception the Association through the untiring effort of Srimati Sowbagyammal and your Secretary has done a great deal of work in the way of moral and intellectual education. A series of useful and instructive lectures were delivered by different persons.

The Association protested against the age restriction of pupils introduced by the Government at the Higher Grade Indian School and also demanded facilities for female education.

A petition was sent to the authorities in power with reference to the iniquitous annual imposition of £3 upon Indian women to remain in the Colony with their husbands and parents after their term of indenture, but so far the Government has not moved in the matter.

An attempt was made to form a sewing class, but unfortunately the members were indisposed to attend owing to various reasons, nevertheless it is hoped that it may be revived this term.

During the term 10 general meetings and a committee meeting were held and the attendance at these meetings was fair.

The financial position of the Association is solvent. It is due to the generosity and kind support of Srimati V. R. R. Moodaly, who had been good enough so let us have the use of his room, furniture, a supply of stationery and other innumerable things.

I may here suggest that through the initiative of this Association, a girls' school on a small scale should be established, as at present there are no facilities for female education.

This Association has unbounded work to perform in elevating the present condition of women, therefore the support of all true sons and daughters of India is necessary.

In conclusion, our heartfelt thanks are due to all those members, who have helped considerably in the work of the association, especially Srimati Sowbagyammal, who has rendered yeoman services and our worthy secretary, R. Goonarathinammal, who is at present in the motherland, pursuing a course of study, to whom we wish every success.

It is hoped that everyone will enlist their sympathy in this noble endeavour as we enter into another year of useful work.

The balance sheet was then presented for confirmation. The general election was adjourned till the following meeting.

Before the meeting was terminated, it was unanimously decided to send a reminder to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the iniquitous imposition of £3 tax on Indian women, so that the Legislators may repeal this obnoxious Act during the present session.

A resolution was also passed, denouncing the action of the "Total Abstinence Society" taking steps to introduce legislation against the Indian women, prohibiting them from obtaining alcohol from public taverns, but on the contrary the Association advocates moral suasion to men, women and children in order to decrease the evils of drinking, which is a national curse.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 4th December.

A Class—Start at 3-30 p.m. From Committee Vessel to Red Channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island leaving it to Starboard thence to Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. of Butcher Island to starboard thence to North Karanja Buoy to starboard to Committee Vessel. Distance 11·39 miles.

B Class—Start at 3-40 p.m. From Committee Vessel to Tuskar Beacon thence to South Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Distance 9·09.

C Class.—Start at 3-50 p.m. From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon, thence North Karanja Buoy thence mark Buoy to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Distance 7·09 miles.

Ship's Boats.—Start at 3-15 p.m. From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock thence North Karanja Buoy leaving both to Port thence Committee Vessel. Distance 6·90 miles.

COTTON GROWING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER, 29.

The third forecast of the cotton crop in Rhoma for the year shows 195,237 acres under cotton, a decrease of 8,930 acres as compared with last year's actuals. Rain has been untimely and early cotton has suffered some damage from moisture

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CHAKLA STREET MURDER.

Pragji Vassonji, a Hindu, was charged with the murder of Kanji Topan on the afternoon of the 24th October last at Chakla-street by wounding him with a knife. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Pradhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Welinkar defended the accused.

The following special jurors were empanelled to try the case:—Mr. J. H. Symington (Foreman); Mr. Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonkar; Mr. Habibhai M. H. Kajiji; Mr. Pallanji Dorabji Pavri; Mr. P. Glynn Mossent; Mr. Henry Gey Weber; Mr J. E. P. Curry; Mr. S. Moyers and Mr. G. A. Gahagan.

Several witnesses were examined, among them being Mr Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. Draper, Inspector of Police; and Mr. De'Burgh, Inspector of Police.

The accused, in his statement before the Court, said he was innocent and the articles produced in Court did not belong to him.

In answer to the Court, the accused said he arrived in Bombay on Tuesday and left on the third day.

The Advocate General then addressed the jury. He said that the evidence clearly showed that Kanji Topan was brutally murdered. The only question for them to consider was whether the accused had committed the deed. After briefly recapitulating the facts, the learned Advocate General observed that if the knife and the 'dhotar belonged to the accused, then it was clearly established that the accused had committed the murder.

Mr. Welinkar, in defence, said that where the evidence was not clear, the absence of motive was most fatal to the prosecution. The learned Advocate-General, he said, had not touched that point. Besides there was no direct evidence against the accused. These were the two perplexing points in this case. After commenting on the evidence, the learned counsel asked the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty."

His Lordship, in summing up, said that there was no evidence to show that the accused was inimical to the deceased or was a passionate man. After briefly stating the prosecution facts, His Lordship observed that if they believed the evidence in full they would have a strong body of circumstances suggesting unmistakably that it was the accused who had committed the deed. His Lordship asked them to consider whether the whole of the evidence was credible. The witnesses impressed His Lordship as showing that they were speaking the truth.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and returned after a consultation of about 20 minutes. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the Foreman said they were divided by 5 to 4.

The Judge.—Is there no possibility of your coming to an agreement?

The Foreman.—No, my lord.

The Judge.—Is there any point on which I can give you any hint?

The Foreman.—No, my lord.

His Lordship then directed them to reconsider their verdict.

The jury again retired and returned after 40 minutes. The Foreman said that the jury wished to have His Lordship's direction on the point whether motive should be proved. His Lordship having explained, the Foreman said in that case they found the accused guilty by 6 to 3. Mr. Welinkar asked His Lordship not to accept the verdict on a serious case of this kind.

The learned Advocate General having drawn the attention of the Court on a section of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Lordship said that he had no doubt whatever that the verdict of the majority was right and His Lordship accepted the verdict without the least doubt.

The accused was sentenced to be hanged.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

Rustomji Pestonji Surti, an old offender, who was convicted of cheating, was sentenced to suffer ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLAIM ON A MORTGAGE.

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.

Before the Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

MAHADEV BALAJI VS. BHAU KONDAJI AND LAXMAN PAVAJI.

For the Plaintiff appellant:—Mr. M. V. Bhat.

For the Defendant-respondent:—Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Barlee, Assistant Judge of Poona, who had, on appeal, reversed the decree passed by Mr. M. G. Mehta, Subordinate Judge of Khed, in favour of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff sued to recover on a mortgage bond Rs. 175 with costs and interest at twelve per cent. until realization by sale of the mortgaged property and the deficiency, if any, from the first defendant. The first defendant, in his written statement, denied the mortgage bond sued upon, contending that it was a hollow and colourable document intended to defraud him, that it could not therefore operate to create a charge upon the property in suit purchased by him, that interest charged at 18 per cent. was excessive and could not be allowed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and that if the deed be not held colourable, the amount found due should be ordered to be paid by instalments.

The Court of the first instance found that no fraud could be imputed to the plaintiff and that the fraud was played upon the first respondent by the second respondent, who was the original mortgagor. He held that the plaintiff had paid hard cash upon the mortgage before the Sub-Registrar at Khed, three days before the sale of the property to Bhau, and that there was no evidence to show that the money was returned to the plaintiff by the mortgagor, the plaintiff not being cross-examined on the point. Decree was therefore passed in favour of the plaintiff. The first respondent appealed to the District Court and it was held that although there was no direct evidence of fraud on the part of the plaintiff, still fraud could be imputed to him and the deed was held colourable under the following circumstances:—(1) That the plaintiff had concealed his knowledge of the fact that Bhau was in possession of the property for over eleven years under two prior mortgages; (2) that the plaintiff had himself attested a rent note in favour of Bhau; and (3) that the plaintiff had suppressed his knowledge of the fact that there was a prior mortgage in favour of his own brother to pay which Bhau had in fact advanced the sums needed and purchased the equity of redemption. The District Court, therefore, reversed the decree of the first Court and rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs.

Against this decision an appeal had been admitted in the High Court, and Mr. Bhat, for the appellant, argued that as money had been paid by the plaintiff before the Sub-Registrar, the onus was shifted upon Bhau to show that the same was returned to the plaintiff according to the rulings of the Privy Council and that as the plaintiff was not examined on that point, fraud could not be imputed to him upon mere conjecture.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs throughout.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY officiating Home Member of Council visits Delhi this week and arrives at Calcutta on the 6th instant.

THE Honourable Raja Sir Ali Mahomed Khan K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad, has been elected President of the next Session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held at Rangoon in Christmas Week.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT. ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A CLERK.

Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Kashinath Manadeo Pnatak, a clerk in the Presidency Post Office, with cheating. Superintendent Sloane, with Inspector Morris, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Atmarle, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that in October 1906, while he was probationary Local Fund Clerk in the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector at Kolaba, the accused was dismissed from Government service. On the 2nd October, 1908, he was appointed a probationer in the Presidency Post Office on his filling in the usual description roll form. The charge against the accused was that in doing so he failed to mention that he had been dismissed. It was urged for the prosecution that had the accused mentioned this, he would not have got the appointment. The accused pleaded not guilty stating it was not true that he was dismissed. The fact was that his service was dispensed with on the ground that his conduct was not found to be satisfactory. He had no intention to deceive anybody.

Evidence was recorded, and judgment was reserved.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAUM.

Before Mr. P. N. Wadia (Chairman), and Dr. A. D. Mody.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of about 30 cases yesterday, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Dr. A. De'Monte (Chairman), and Mr. V. S. Joshi

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

OFFICERS AND VILLAGERS.

The Wadgaon Village Incident.

SLIGHT MODIFICATION OF SENTENCES.

The following was the judgment on appeal delivered by Mr. C. P. Roper, District and Sessions Judge Poona, against the convictions and sentences passed by Mr. E. Sedgwick, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class, Poona, on the 13th ultimo on five villagers of Wadgaon. The appeal was admitted on the 15th ultimo, but bail was refused. The sentences passed were.—The first accused was convicted on four charges. Rioting, wrongful restraint, mischief and cheating and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year on each offence for rioting and cheating with an additional fine of Rs. 25 on the other offences. The second, third and fourth accused were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and wrongful restraint with Rs. 25 on each offence. The fifth accused received six months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and for wrongful restraint and mischief, a fine of Rs. 25 on each of the two charges. The first accused had also to furnish a security of Rs. 250, accused 2, 3 and 4 Rs. 100 while the 5th was required to furnish a surety of Rs. 500.

The learned Judge after hearing arguments of the Crown Prosecutor and Mr. L. J. Apte, Pleader delivered the following.

JUDGMENT.

The appellants had been sentenced under Sections 147 and 341 I. P. Code, No. 1 additionally under Section. 417 and 426 and No. 5 additionally under Section 426. The following questions require decision.

(1) Was the trying Magistrate's jurisdiction barred under Section 556 C. P. Code. (2) Are offences under Section 147 and 341 proved as against the appellants. (3) Are the convictions under Section 426 right? (4) Is an offence under Section, 417 proved as against No. 1. (5) Do any of the sentences call for reduction?

Findings: 1 No, 2 Yes, 3 Yes, 4 No, 5 Yes. as shown below. It does not appear that any objection was recorded as to the Lower Court's jurisdiction, when the case was before that Court neither is any such objection to be found in the petition of appeal. The Pleader for the defence contended the Magistrate was personally interested in the terms of sec. 556 C P C and supports his contention by a reference to the share taken by the Magistrate in the Police investigation. It is true that certain statements are recorded by him and bail orders passed but these were acts performed in a Magistrial capacity. I am unable to discover any conduct on the part of the Magistrate which could justify an inference that he took a really active share in the investigation or had a personal interest in the case. Turning to the merits I think that the Magistrate was justified in accepting substantially as true the testimony given by the three Officers. The facts have been stated with clearness in the Lower Courts judgment and I need only to refer to them again now, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of deciding the question raised in appeal. It seems to me that as a whole, the evidence of the three witnesses just mentioned is temperate and straightforward when allowance is made for one or two inconsistencies to which I shall direct attention later. Also I am of opinion that the complaint filed by Lieut. Mylne immediately after the commission of the offences, may be regarded as a fairly accurate representation of what actually happened. After all it was nothing more than a regrettable affray, between the officers concerned, and villagers concerned, and it is only because of certain special features and incidents that I have decided to affirm the convictions and sentences in some of the cases. There is one very important point however (viz) the question of cheating by accused No. 1 on which I am unable to accept the Lower Courts view. The Magistrates conclusion was that appellant No. 1 received no injury whatever. After an extremely careful consideration of all the evidence, I think that the prosecution have failed to prove that the 1st appellant received no injury. In order to justify the view taken by the Lower Court it was incumbent on the Crown to prove positively beyond doubt that appellant No. 1 simulated an injury to his eye and smeared it with blood in order to make the simulation succeed. The evidence relied on by the Magistrate in this connexion is that of the three officers and of the medical witness. One of the officers Lieut. Mylne deposes that appellant No. 1 jumped up from a spot about 30 yards to the right of the line of fire in which he directed his gun. The medical witness deposed that on the day after the offence appellant No. 1 was examined by him, but he could find no trace of a gunshot injury or laceration from which blood would have issued. Lieut. Mylne's evidence as to the distance is confirmed to a certain extent by Lieut. Thunder. The Magistrate has found himself able on this evidence to form the certain conclusion that appellant

NO. 1 FEIGNED AN INJURY

by smearing his eye with blood with a view to inducing the officers to offer him pecuniary compensation. It is especially significant however that not one of the three officers themselves was able to arrive at an equally certain conclusion at the time the affair happened. In this connexion Lieut. Mylne deposes that "when the accused "No 1 came up first I thought he might have been injured. There was no reason to disbelieve him. I now say I had reason to disbelieve him, because he appeared 30 yards away from the line of fire." But it is not clear why the disbelief was not immediate since the spot at which appellant No 1 appeared was then known to Lieut. Mylne. Again the same witness says "I doubt whether he was wounded by my shot "There was a small smear of blood on his face which appeared fresh. Then Lieut. Hobson says. "I do not believe and did not believe that he had been injured by a pellet but as we thought that a splinter of stone might have hit him, we offered compensation." Lieut Teasdec also says "I advised Mylne if he thought he had hit the man to offer compensation. I don't know if he did." The same witness says" I heard two shots fired and I heard a man call out who went up to Mr. Hobson." The other two officers do not speak of two shots but it is possible that Lieut Mylne discharged both barrels and possible the second shot may have gone nearer to the appellant No 1 than the officers knew. In any case the officers evidence which has been given in the fairest possible way makes it clear that they recognised the possibility of appellant No. 1 having received an injury. It is not in evidence precisely how many hours intervened before Dr. Bharucha saw the appellant's eye but it would appear possible for all sign of a very trivial injury to disappear within twenty-four hours. I questioned the Crown Prosecutor as to the probability of a man acting, as the Magistrate thought the 1st appellant did and he replied that ordinarily speaking he should think such conduct highly improbable but that his (the Assistant Public Prosecutor's) mind was influenced by extraneous information as to the

FEELING IN THE WADGAON NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Now this matter has been touched in the beginning of the Lower Court's judgment, when the Magistrate referred to similar cases in this district adding that he had not stopped to record evidence on the point, because he did not intend to allow his decision to be modified by such considerations. It would I think have been fairer to the accused that no such allusion should have been made or if made it should have been substantiated by evidence. It is hard to suppose that the Magistrate was not unconsciously influenced by the knowledge which he says is common to all Poona residents. The maximum sentence under section 417 has been passed on No. 1 appellant and I am constrained to express a doubt whether such a sentence would have been passed in this case had the Magistrate not been influenced to any extent to matters outside the recorded evidence. Similarly it may be that the Magistrate's conclusion about the the 1st appellant's part in the case has been unconsciously influenced by considerations of the same nature. The Crown Prosecutor has favourably admitted that his own mind is so influenced. On the evidence as it stands my own conclusion is that appellant No. 1 is certainly not proved to have feigned a non-existent injury and it appears more probable that he did receive some very trivial injury or shock, Appellant No. 1 has it is true made foolish assertions and this is rightly pointed out by the Magistrate. But there are very few criminal cases in this country where similar assertions and gross exaggerations are not made by accused persons in their own interests. It is beyond doubt that the 1st appellant received at the most a very slight injury indeed but I am far from satisfied that he received none at all. It is also to be noted that the officers all agree in saying that the offer of money proceeded in the first instance from themselves. I cannot hold on the evidence that there was a premeditated conspiracy with a view to extort money from officers. The latter offered "bakshish" as they say and very naturally the cultivators tried to get a bigger "bakshish." This cannot be regarded as criminal extortion. I think then that the conviction of cheating is unsustainable. I also think that the conviction of the appellants Nos. 1 and 5 under Sections 426 should not be upheld when the same accused are also sentenced under Sections 147 and 341. The appellants wished to restrain the Officers, they had not any idea of damaging their clothes. The additional conviction seems to me in the circumstances inappropriate. The convictions under Sections 147 and 341 should in my opinion be affirmed as against all the appellants. The general exception Sections 79 I P Code is cited in their favour and read with Sections 59 C P C. But I see no reason to disbelieve the officers when they say that they were detained for two hours although they were willing to give their addresses and gun numbers and further that the head men of the neighbouring village was not called in spite of the officers' express desire that he should be called. Appellants Nos. 1 and 5 are reliably proved to have caught hold of Lieut. Hobson and tore his coat. Lieut. Mylne deposes that Nos. 2 and 3 caught hold of his wrist. Some of

THE CROWD HAD STICKS

and appellant No 4 had an axe and the officers were surrounded in such a way that their progress homeward became impossible. Now it may be the case that appellant No. 1 had received some slight injury but when he and the other appellants were on the road the trivial nature of the injury must have become known. Section 59 C. P. Code demands immediate action by the persons arresting. It was a simple matter to fetch the headman as the officers suggested. It is in evidence that the Officers had no money on their persons so that probably all the villagers wanted some guarantee that the promised "bakshish" would really be given. The language difficulty gave rise to a misunderstanding but I do not think that the action of the villager in detaining persons whom they knew to be 'Officer Sahebs' for two hours without fetching some head man or man of authority was in any sense justifiable. Even if the crowd at the Nallah did not constitute an unlawful assembly that on the road certainly became such as the common object had then become clear to every one there. Anyone who remained in this crowd after witnessing the conduct of accused Nos. 1 and 5 became liable to punishment as a member of an unlawful assembly. The use of force by certain members is reliably proved as that the ingredients of riot are all present. I have not alluded to the question of identification as the evidence is quite satisfactory in my opinion as regards all the five appellants. The officers have not indicated the slightest desire to press the case unduly against the offending villagers. I consider their identification entitled to credit, They are well supported by two other witnesses.

Passing to the question of sentence I agree with the Magistrate's view that appellants Nos 1 and 5 are the chief offenders. There is no apparent reason for reducing the sentences passed on them under Sections 147 and 341. They were the main instruments in subjecting three military officers to a somewhat degrading restraint and such an offence demands a substantial penalty. As regards appellants 2, 3 and 4, I think they have suffered a sufficiently long term of imprisonment in view of their offending. The result is that the conviction and sentences under Sections 417 and 426 are reversed. The conviction under Sections 147 and 341 are affirmed. The sentences passed on appellant 1 and 5 under these two Sections are upheld. The sentences of imprisonment passed on Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are reduced to the terms already undergone but the fines imposed on these three appellants are upheld. The order under Section 103 C. P. Code in case of the appellant 2 to 5 is confirmed Section 123 (2) C. P. C. and as regards appellant No, 1 under Section 423 C. P. C.

BENGAL COAL EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The export of Bengal coal to Australia promises to be heavy in December and following on the four steamers already being chartered for December loading and three others are required for early shipment "The Eletrix," "Irish Monarch, Neptune" and an Asiatic steamer have been chartered to go to Australia with Bengal coal. Four other boats are wanted still. The P. and O. steamer "Banca" has chartered to take a cargo of coal from Natal to Melbourne.

THE death is announced at sea on the 27th November of Lieutenant Colonel G.W.S. Hawks, 99th Infantry, from apoplexy.

AN outbreak of beri-beri has occurred at the whaling station of Iuniskea, co Mayo. Seven persons are affected, and one has died.

FURTHER particulars which have reached Lahore of the fatal accident to Mr. Collie Principal Sri Partab College of Srinagar. which was reported in our columns at the time, show that his house boat caught fire during the small hours of the 24th and was burnt to the water's edge before help could be given. Mr. Collie's charred remains were found in the burnt debris of the boat, the funeral took place the same afternoon. It is believed that the fire was smouldering for some time before it actually broke out and Mr. Collie was asphyxiated by the smoke,

THE TAXI-CAB SERVICE.

COMMENTING on the great progress which is anticipated in 1910 throughout the whole Empire of India, a correspondent writes: Among other advances the old and beautiful city of Bombay will have an organisation of taxi-cabs, and this must not be looked at from a simply commercial view as it will be a great improvement from which the whole population should not benefit. Bombay and its dense population will surely not hesitate to realise the advantages of the taxi-cabs which are to be introduced by The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Company, by which the most distant parts of Bombay can easily be reached in less time and more comfortably than in the present tiece ghurries. If we look at places like London, Paris and New York, he adds, where taxi-cabs become day by day more indispensable, one must see the enormous advantages they confer. One hundred and fifty taxis should very soon be insufficient for a place like Bombay with one million inhabitants, as in Europe the above number hardly suffices the requirements of a city of ten thousand people. Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo will not have to wait much longer before there also taxis will be on their roads. Beside the taxis, The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Company will place at the disposal of the public a large number of private touring cars, to be let out by the week, month or any longer period, at such rates as no competitor can afford in India. If one of these cars is hired out for any period, the customer will be told straight away what the exact charges will be so that he will not have to calculate any supplementary expenses. The Company will pay drivers' wages, petrol, tyres, oil, grease, will undertake any repairs as well as insure the car against accidents during the whole time it is let out. It must be satisfactory for a customer to know exactly what he is going to spend during the whole trip so as to enable him to make his calculations before the start. The travelling public in Europe highly appreciate these advantages and their introduction here, there cannot be the slightest doubt, will be received with the same good feeling. Lots of places of interest and towns at present too far or too inconveniently situated will in a few years time be motor car stations and people will appreciate the advantages of such stations. In addition to the leading towns of India, there are lots of most interesting places in the Central and other Provinces which people will be able to visit in one of these comfortable touring cars. Everybody will admit that the arrangement of such a concern requires a lot of preliminary consideration and contemplation. It is not only that the cars are to be obtained and placed on the road, but lots of incidental arrangements have to be made, and it is only owing to unforseen circumstances that cabs have not already been placed on the roads in Bombay and the Company requests the public to have a little patience which will enable them to more satisfactorily to comply with their demands.

The first start of the cabs will be made on the 15th December as ten cars will arrive on or about the 10th December by the s. s. "Culna." The driving staff has been under training for the last two months under the supervision of three European engineers and before they will be allowed to drive the taxis they will have to pass a very strict examination under the direction of the Police Inspector in charge of motors in Bombay. They are being trained for both night and day work and will be dressed cleanly and tidily and each is required to be able to speak English. The tariffs have been studied most carefully by the organizator of the Company, and sanctioned by Government. They are given below.

TARIFF 1.

The first mile at 8 annas in the usual rate applied all over Europe. The taximeters then mark 2 annas for every quarter of a mile i.e. 440 yards.

The waiting tariff will be 1 anna for every 2 minutes i.e. Rs. 1/14 per hour.

If the cabs be standing for long periods on the road, they could not earn the sum which is estimated in the Company's documents. A fare, who, for one reason or another, keeps the taxi waiting for 8 hours would pay only about Rs. 16, whereas the same cab could earn during the same time probably Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

It is neither an advantage to the customer, nor to the Company to keep cabs waiting for a long period. It is preferable to settle for the first cab and to take to another when required.

The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Company has already commenced preliminaries for fixing up telephones in all the leading and most busy parts of Bombay so as to enable the public to get a cab at any time and at any place. The road Inspectors of the Company (uniformed), patrolling in the streets, will see that all the cabs are on their proper stands and the public may rely upon the Company's doing their utmost to meet all requirements.

TARIFF 2, OUTSIDE THE FIRST, AND TARIFF 3.

Night tariff have been increased in reasonable proportions. It is certain that a car going out of town requires more petrol, uses more tyres on account of the condition of the roads and the risks of petty accidents causing delay are greater.

The night tariff when considerable expenses arise on account of lights has had to be increased and in every commercial business it will be found that night charges are always more expensive. If the Company can see its way to reducing the tariffs after a few months' experience it will only be too delighted. To enable all classes of people to use the taxis 2nd class cabs will be placed on the road and to prevent misunderstandings it may be stated that the motor of the 2nd class will be exactly the same as the 1st class and only the body will be different. Another advantage which the public does not realize for the moment is that no dispute whatsoever can arise between customer and driver, as the public has only to pay the fares shown on the taximeter and the Company requests the public to assist the Company by bringing to its notice any attempted fraud by any of its employees.

It would be advisable to make special arrangements with the Company should anybody desire to take a taxi out of town, as this will enable the Company to furnish the car with a supplementary quantity of petrol and such tools and accessories as will enable the driver to make repairs on the road.

It is trusted and believed that the cabs of the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company will never be in the need of being repaired outside the garage as every car is to be carefully examined by the Company's European staff and quite apart from that the name "Charron" signifies the quality of the Company's material. The Company in its own interest will always be only too glad to accept and consider any proposed alterations or suggestions. The public will no doubt give a fair trial to the enterprise and suspend judgment till its advantages can be realised.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE opening meet of the Bombay hounds is to take place to-morrow at the Jackal Club. The new pack arrived from England last month in charge of the huntsman, Will Morgan, and hounds are now in excellent condition. The country is considered somewhat backward this year, but the grass is at last practically all in and only occasional blind spots are to be found. It is satisfactory to learn that very little building has taken place in the hunting country since last season, and that the arch enemy of all sportsmen, the barbed-wire-fiend, does not appear to have been busy during the rains; possibly this latter fact is due to more consideration of cultivators' rights having been shewn by members last season and it should never be forgotten in the excitement of a run that to wilfully ride through vegetable-gardens not only leads to claims for damage but is also very conducive to encouraging the owners to wire their property which may include large tracts of excellent hunting country. It is hoped and anticipated that a large field will be out to greet the Master on the occasion of the opening meet, for the prospects of good sport being shewn both their and throughout the coming season seem particularly bright.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—

Dec. 2nd—Jackal Club.
" 5th—Sahar Hill.
" 9th—The Kennels.
" 12th—Pasla.
" (a) 14th—Irla (Paris Station).
" 16th—Santa Cruz.
" 19th—Cross Roads, Melon Ground.
" (a) 21st—Jackal Hill, (Andheri Station).

(a) Proposed Bye-days subject to cancellation.

ADVICES from the Far East state that the Pekin Government has decided to devote the sum of 16,100,000 taels for the construction of naval stations and schools, and arsenals, and the purchase of warships. Mongolia is to be divided into provinces under the administration of a Viceroy, assisted by two Governors and a Commander-in-Chief.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday afternoon at Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. J. Tata, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

In moving the adoption of the directors' report which has been printed, the Chairman said:—

It falls to me to move the adoption of the report.

The balance sheet shows a total expenditure of Rs.52 lacs in round figures against Rs.34 lacs roughly shown in the last report so that the actual expenditure during the year is Rs. 18 lacs nearly. This expenditure has been met entirely out of capital, the total capital receipt being shown at Rs. 97 1-3 rd lacs against Rs. 66 1-3rd lacs of the previous report. The surplus balance have to be held against further expenditure which is expected to be continuously incurred. For example, over Rs 15 lacs have been spent since June 30. This is to be explained by the fact that the bulk of the Company's orders for plant have been placed on the condition of only 30per cent. being paid with the order and the balance when the plant is ready. Quick expenditure is an indication that the plant is getting ready in time. The ready response of shareholders in paying up calls has been gratifying the unrecovered sums of previous calls are continually being reduced, and quite a large proportion of forfeited shares have been reinstated on application. The revenue will enable dividends on preference shares to be paid for the current year, and there is the prospect that next year also the revenue will suffice to pay dividends on them. Now if it be asked what the result of all this expenditure is, I can only state briefly what has been accomplished. Mines and quarries for raw material have been acquired and are in process of development; land and water-rights on the site have also been acquired. Foundation of blast-furnaces, steel furnaces, coke-ovens, power-house, store-house, machine shops, store-yards are either completed or are nearing completion; an efficient water service is ready and the provision of water storage is being proceeded with. Our branch railway is at work, hauling material from the Kalimati Station to the works-site proper; a hundred buildings will be ready this cold weather to accommodate our engineers, fitters clerical staff and coolies; a hospital and sanitary service are ministering to the health of our employees. Plant has been designed and bought by our construction engineers in co-operation with the Consulting Engineer; and as has been said before, nearly all the principal orders have been placed. This plant is beginning to arrive; and the management are prepared for its reception and installation. In a great many cases, the responsibility for the installation has been imposed on the makers, who will send their own erectors. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway have made so much progress with the Curumaisbini line that we may expect it to get ready at the end of the rains of 1910 to haul our ore crushers and machinery to the iron ore mines. This season, therefore, promises to be a very busy one and not at Kalimati alone. An English Colliery Manager has been engaged, and will instantly take in hand the development of our Bholatand colliery under the direction of a special expert who is coming out to advise on the equipment of all our mines and quarries. We hope to have a large export of our Manganese, as soon as the proposed Balaghat Railway is constructed. This is a bare unvarnished account of our activities, past, present and prospective. The quality of the work is pronounced to be good. Mr. Julian Kennedy than whom one could not get a higher authority, has minutely supervised the designing and purchase of our plant, which he pronounces safe and cheap, and of promise to the prospects of the Company. Our new Manager, whose co-operation with the Board to enforce economies and efficiency has been greatly appreciated by my colleagues, pronounces the foundations excellent, and I understand that our numerous visitors endorse this view. Our Branch Railway, roads, water service and some of the buildings are now in use, and are giving satisfaction.

The outlook for the future is promising. Our raw material will be of the best, our mines and quarries will be situated at convenient distances from the works, and the cost of transport will be the cheapest in the world, the plant will have been designed under the most skilful advice, and the products should be up to the standard required to commend them to the market which lies ready before us. The construction promises to work out well under the estimated cost; in fact, we appear to have had the advantage of cheap machinery when we were in the market to buy, and we may hope to benefit by rising prices when we come into the market to sell. The consumption of iron and steel in the world has risen by leaps and bounds in the past, is rising this very year, and cannot be diminished in the future. Some figures which Mr. Sahlin put before you 18th months ago may be recalled. The annual iron and steel product of the world in 1850 was nearly 3 million tons; in 1875, it had risen to 14 million tons; in 1905, to 60 million tons; that is 2,000 per cent. in 56 years. The United States' production this year will exceed that of 1906 by 20 per cent. India has had a share of this increased consumption; and the room for growth may be judged from this that whereas the United States consume 700 lbs. per year per head, and Great Britain and Germany over 500 lbs. India's consumption is only 1-4 lb. per head. I have not spoken of our Export Markets of which, lying as they do in the region of hope, I can give no exact figures. But you know that pipes of Indian manufacture already find a sale in the Far East. For all this market our concern is not nearly big enough; you must remember that the United States Steel Trust is at least 150 times as big as your Company. Your directors, who have a very large financial stake in the Company, are naturally taking a very keen interest in its progress and success. Regular progress reports and monthly accounts are submitted to them; and applications for sanction of expenditure have unfailingly been subjected to searching criticism. Questions of importance have been settled only after personal meetings and prolonged discussions between the Manager and the Board. Members of the Board are hoping to pay a personal visit to the works in January; and they would be glad if three or four shareholders should accompany them. Such shareholders would have to feel sufficient interest in the works to cheerfully bear the travelling expenses. Gentlemen, I have gone through the principal points as they strike me; and now I will ask you to adopt the report if you approve.

The directors' report was adopted. The appointment of Mr. M. A. Tana as a director was confirmed. The retiring directors H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey were re-elected. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Mr. Jamsedji A. Dalal were re-appointed auditors. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

ENGLISH CRIKETERS FOR COOCH BEHAR.

(FROM O

BY THE WAY.

WALES IN OXFORD.

"Clearly," says a writer in the "Oxford Magazine" "the Welsh have it every way." He has set out to answer the question. Which is the most popular name in the University? The interesting result work out as follows. Of Smiths, pure and simple, there are thirty-two in residence this term; the next English name, Walker, coming sixth on the list with fifteen. But the second, third, fourth, and fifth places are reserved for the Principality, there being twenty-seven Davieses, twenty-seven Williamses; while the Joneses total up to twenty-three, and the Evanses stand at twenty-two. Johnson counts fourteen, Thompson thirteen, then Thomas twelve, Hall thirteen, and Wilson and Owen twelve apiece. Of Browns there are only ten and there are no Robinsons to speak of. Griffith claims eleven, Lloyd eleven, Hughes nine, and Roberts nine.

VOTES FOR WOMAN.

Our French contemporary Les Annales has been collecting the opinions of eminent French men of letters on the subject of Woman Suffrage. M. d'Haussonville is opposed to the proposal on the ground that its adoption would probably add to the bitterness of political animosities. M. Maurice Barres would be willing to give woman votes if it could be demonstrated to him that they wanted them. M. Jules Lemaitre is neutral in the matter. M. Emile Faguet is in favour of their enfranchisement, and adds a curious corollary. Every father, he urges, should have an additional vote for every one of his sons, and every mother should have an additional vote for every one of her daughters.

SOUTHWARK'S CLERICAL MAYORS.

As becomes the Cathedral borough, the clergy have taken a prominent part in the municipal life of Southwark, and the new Mayor, Canon Horsley, is the second clergyman to fill the chief civic office. His predecessor was Canon Jephson, formerly of St. John's, Walworth, and what is not comprehended in their combined knowledge of life in London's working-class districts would fill but a small book. Both have made the district the better for their work in it—Canon Jephson by the splendid educational facilities he secured as member of the London School Board, and Canon Horsley by his uncompromising and untiring crusade in the interest of public health, which is showing good fruit in a lower death-rate and healthier life in this crowded borough.

SIR JOHN MOORE.

The memorial of Sir John Moore, which has been erected at Sandgate, is to be unveiled by Miss Mary Carrick Moore, a grand-niece of the hero. It was at Shorncliffe Camp, adjoining Sandgate, where Sir John trained in 1803-4 the men he subsequently commanded in the Peninsula, and the ceremony will take place in presence of representatives of the regiments which fought at Corunna. The memorial takes the form of a bronze bust of Sir John, and the Committee will present to the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall a replica of the monument as it will stand on the Esplanade at Sandgate.

BRITISH TEACHERS FOR CANADA.

Alberta and Saskatchewan are still calling for well-equipped British teachers for the hundreds of village and city schools that are springing up in all parts of the West. The "Canadian Gazette" cannot doubt that the call will be answered. Dr. John Struthers, of the Scotch Education Department, has just completed a tour of Canada, and he reports that the salaries paid to women teachers in the West were a revelation to him. They amount to 600dols. (£120) a year, and there teaching is only looked upon as a stepping-stone to some more congenial method of life. Some of the many teachers in England who came out of the training colleges last summer and are still without situations might do worse than turn their faces westward. Dr. Struthers thinks a number will go out from Scotland.

ARE TWO EYES BETTER THAN ONE?

A question frequently debated in the Law Courts is whether a man with one eye is as fit for work as a man with binocular vision. The just answer to that question, Dr. Maitland Ramsay points out in the "Hospital," depends both upon the man himself and upon the nature of his work. In every trade numerous examples of one-eyed men earning full wages are to be found, but all of them will admit that, to begin with, they experienced more or less difficulty in estimating the position of objects and in calculating distances. Another question which occasionally arises is as to the relative value of one eye over other. Statistics prove that the left eye is the one more frequently injured, and workmen themselves attach more importance to the right eye, probably because most of them are right-handed.

NO IMMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND.

In a speech at Rockhampton recently Mr. Kidston, the Premier of Queensland, referring to immigration, said that some steps had been taken to circulate in Ireland an article which had appeared in a local paper, showing how successful Irish people had been in Queensland, and that the Government had made inquiries, with the view of having the article inserted as an advertisement in a Dublin newspaper. Mr. Kidston added as an evidence of improved conditions in Ireland and of the desire of leading public men to stem the tide of emigration from that country that the paper would not assist in any way to promote emigration from Ireland, and that they even refused to take payment for an advertisement urging Irish people to leave Ireland to go anywhere. It was moreover becoming increasingly difficult to get immigrants from Ireland.

A DANCING CURE.

In an article on Ancient Highland Spas the "British Medical Journal" refers to a curious Highland remedy. This was the dancing cure as it was practised many years ago in Strathspey. A Highland shepherd, one Donald M'Alpin, a famous dancer, was reputed to have cured his mistress of a mysterious malady by means of dancing a reel with her, and this story being noised abroad gained him the reputation of being a successful physician. His humble cottage, overlooking Strathspey, was besieged with crowds of patients who hoped to get rid of their ailments by a dance with Donald. The shepherd did not hesitate to take advantage of this stroke of good luck, and soon had a large and thriving practice. He engaged as assistant an ancient piper, who did the duties of apothecary, and the two between them evolved a course of treatment for almost every ill to which the flesh is heir.

THE LATE MR. MONTAGUE GUEST AS YACHTSMAN.

The late Mr. Montague Guest's connexion with the Royal Yacht Squadron dates back to his election in 1862. At the time of his election, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" recalls, he was owner of a 63-ton cutter named "Lark." In 1865 he became owner of "Bacchante," a cutter of 80 tons. Twenty-one years later he had a schooner, "Ballerina," a vessel of 132 tons, but two years later he reverted to his first love, a cutter, this time a 68-tonner, "Susan," which was replaced in 1894 by "Lilith," a 44-tonner, which was in turn replaced by another "Susan" in 1897. He was for a considerable period honorary librarian of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and his "Memories of the Royal Yacht Squadron" is regarded as one of the most authoritative works on yachting.

PENSIONS EXTRAORDINARY.

This year the report of the United States Pension Commissioner contains not only the current account, but a statement of the total expenditure of the office since its establishment. We learn accordingly that the War of the Revolution has cost the country in pensions £14,000,000; the war of 1812, £9,120,000; the Indian wars, £3,000,000; the war with Mexico, £3,500,000; and war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection, £5,276,000. The Civil War is responsible for the enormous pension expenditure of £737,292,000—an amount at least equal to the entire cost of the war itself. Has there ever been, the "Christian World," been another instance in the history of a war which had been only half paid for when every penny spent on the conflict itself had been raised!

We understand that Lieutenant-Colonel Grainger, I.M.S., is to be confirmed as Principal Medical Officer, Burma Division, when Colonel McKay retires on the 2nd December. Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, who went Home in May in a poor state of health is not likely to return to India.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Sir Gilbert Parker, at the Scott dinner, hit upon a suggestive point when he noted that the mere sound of marching feet had a moving effect on a boy's mind. It is an instance of the power of rhythm. That the rhythm of feet has such a power everyone knows who has listened to a procession filing into a public hall or to the football of dancers dancing in tune. The case is so in music also. The instruments in a band, part of whose function is to accentuate the time, have also an emotional value. The drum, although it only repeats a single note at regular intervals, has it, and deserves the Shakspereau epithet "spirit-stirring" as much as the fife does that of "ear-piercing." Still more do the symbals have it, not only because they are more plangent, but because the fierce metallic sibilant they emit is the very hiss with which a man tarres on his dog. It is a far cry from rhythms so well marked to those of poetry, but every reader of poetry who analyses his literary sensations knows how strong a grip a strongly rhythmical poem takes of him. With the poet, naturally, it is even more so. Indeed there are poets of whom it may be said that the rhythm is the inspiration. That, indeed, is not the usual conception of the method of poetical composition. It is the thought, one thinks, that comes first and the rhythm after, and there are poets, and great poets, with whom that rule holds to such an extent that they write their poem out in prose before so much as bethinking themselves in what metre they will later on clothe it. With them it is the thought that moves the harmonious numbers. But there are others in whom the numbers move the thought. They find a rhythm dancing through their brain, and their subtle perception of its emotional possibilities enables them to clothe it in the appropriate musical language. This is very much the method of the Coleridge school, and that in the case of such a poet as Swinburne the rhythm was the nucleus is suggested by the fact that in much of his work rhythm and musical language is all that there is.

A BLACKIE STORY.

Paragraphs in the newspapers a few months ago told how a man made a bet with his friend that from the far end of a saloon he would shoot a bullet that would break the pipe in his mouth without injuring his face. He succeeded, only unfortunately the bullet on its ricochet entered his friend's body and killed him. A similar feat, but attended with no such ill consequence, is narrated in the newly published "Letters" of John Stuart Blackie. Blackie was residing with friends in Ireland, when his host asked a young lady of the company to hold out at arms length a card in which a half-crown was fixed, and he undertook, with a pistol shot, to knock out the halfcrown without damaging the fingers. "So said, so done," writes Blackie. "The young lady stood fire like an old veteran, and the bullet pierced the half-crown piece in the centre, and I was allowed to carry off the coin as a memorial of Irish skill at sharpshooting and many pluck in Irish girls." Such are examples of William Tells-ism in private life, and they suggest that imaginative writers have made fine marksmanship a theme of praise and have exhibited various instances of it. The two relevant instances in Homer and Virgil are parallel passages and Virgil's instance is "after" Homer not only in the sense of being modelled upon it, but in the sense of being inferior to the original. To Homer's two archers he adds other two. The first strikes the mast with his arrow and frightens from its perch the pigeon that is tethered to it, and when the fourth, to show his skill, shoots into the air—arsit arundo—the bolt takes fire as it flies and blazes though the sky like a rocket. The latter is a characteristic instance of the Roman poet's love of the marvellous but he omits the piteous Homeric incident of the pigeon when the shaft has passed through it and fixed again in the turf fluttering back to the mast-head, where presently the wings droop, the head sinks, and the bird falls dead to the ground. Between a live pigeon tied to a mast and a popinjay suspended to one there is a certain resemblance, and, besides, at the wappin-shaw in "Old Mortality" the order in which the competitors shoot is, as in the two classic poets, determined by lot. The marksmanship in this case, it will be remembered, is exhibited by the "green chasseur," who, after twice hitting the popinjay from the ground, mounts his horse, and, urging it to the gallop with his spurs, at the critical moment "threw up the reins, turned sideways upon his saddle, discharged his carbine, and brought down the popinjay." A reader may or may not prefer this instance of good shooting to Locksley's notching of Hubert's shaft, but for one done in the best "bow-ow" style let him turn to the fifth volume of "Monte Cristo." There the Count's two friends tell him with some alarm that his opponent in next days duel has refused to fight with rapiers, knowing that with that arm Monte Cristo is an invincible master, and has chosen pistols instead. The Count smiles, and to reassure his friends proceeds to show them his skill with the pistol. He fixes up an ace of clubs, and, retiring to the far end of the room, draws out a brace of ivory-handled weapons and fires four shots. The first three light unerringly in the successive lobes of the trefoil and the fourth hits the stem.

MATTHEW ARNOLD MARGUERITE.

A writer to one of the weeklies asks information as to the identity of the "Marguerite" who is the central figure in the poems which Matthew Arnold collected under the general name of "Switzerland." He is not likely to get much light. That there was someone corresponding to Marguerite is pretty well admitted, but the question as to who she was never been answered, so that it only remains to apply to Arnold himself through the agency of Mr. Stead's "bureau." The Marguerite story is very brief. Arnold on a visit to Berne fell very heartily in love with a girl of humble rank and with a "different past" from his own. On his return in the following year the old cordial relations were re-established. On this second visit, however the girl grew tired of him, so that when he returned to England it was in deep dejection and he never saw her again. The episode simplicity itself but it gave Arnold his opportunity and out of it he has spun poetry some of which is of the finest in the English language. A more interesting question than that asked by the writer is whether any member of another group of poems called "Faded Leaves" relates to the same incident. The first, "The River," speaks of a stream with swans and poplars, and suggests England rather than Switzerland, while the second, "Too Late," cannot be fitted into any place in the story. The third, however, "Separation," may be judged a Marguerite poem from the "grey eyes" of the "stranger." It is true that in the "Switzerland" series Marguerite's eyes are described as blue, but it must have been blue with a difference because it is a pair of grey eyes that in England remind him of Marguerite. By parity of reasoning the next poem, "On the Rhine," must be added to the Swiss poems. It contains the well-known lines—

Eyes too expressive to be blue,
Too lovely to be grey.

Moreover, in this poem there is a reference to the social barrier between the two. On meeting Marguerite the second time Arnold heard "a god's tremendous voice" (in fact, it was only Mrs. Grundy's) warning him to retire, and here there is mention of "iron knot that straitly ties from mine thy lot." To those may be added the poem "Longing." It is a lovely poem and the source of two other lovely poems. Andrew Lang wrote one upon the same theme, and it is because the spirit of Arnold's verses inform those of Christina Rossetti beginning "Come to me in the silence of the night" that she christened them "Echo." If it is asked why Arnold omitted those poems from the "Switzerland" series, the answer must be that, as it stands, the series tells a single clear story, and to have included more would have been to destroy proportion.

THE DE QUINCEY COLLECTION.

Mr. David Hutcheson, of Washington D.C., has recently presented to the De Quincey collection at the Moss Side Public Library some books by or relating to the Opium-Eater. Two are from De Quincey's library. One is a copy of White's to Bampton Lectures, which recalls a curious literary controversy of the 18th century. White's book was a "Comparison of Mahometanism and Christianity" which extorted the admiration of Gibbon. But soon there arose a suspicion that another person had contributed largely to the work. The relatives of a clergyman named Badcock sued Dr. White on a bond for £500, and his defence was that the bond was for work not done but to have been done. In the copy of White now given to the De Quincey collection the exact share of the triumvirate is indicated in marginal annotations. The second gift volume relates to the false charge brought by William Lauder that Milton had plagiarised from post-classical Latin poets. In proof he produced certain passages which on examination turned out to be Lauder's own Latin translations of certain passages from the "Paradise Lost." Of this impudent imposture De Quincey speaks with great severity in his essay on "Secret Societies."

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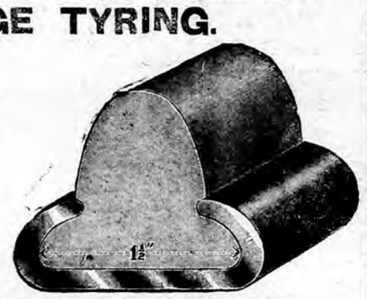
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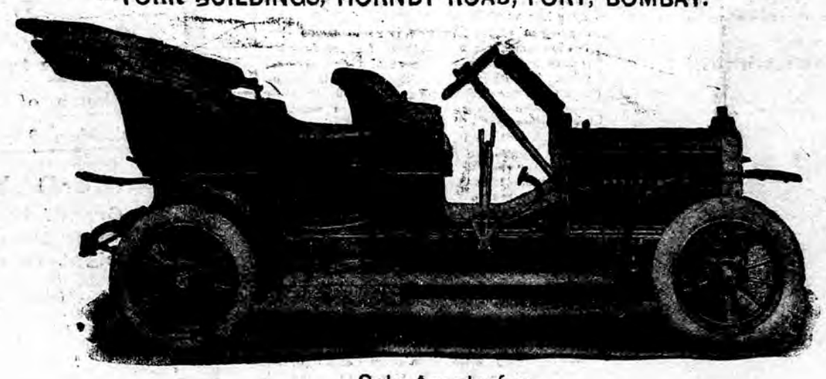
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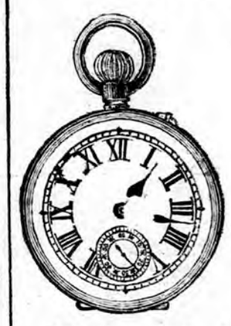
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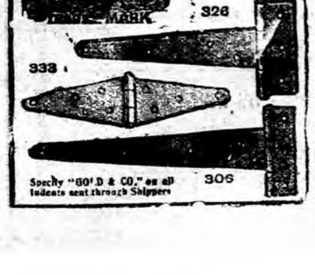
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